# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5853. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### Serious Consequences of the Tailors' Strike in Cork.

### Barricades in the Streets, and Resistance of the Military.

### Ex-Queen Isabella's "Solemn Abdication" Signed.

### A Fresh Revolution in Mexico in Behalf of a New Republic.

### Extraordinary Scene in a Western Harvest Field.

## EUROPE.

### Napoleon Again Ill—Ledru Rollin in Paris—The Orleans Princes—Serious Charges Against Ollivier—The Crops More Favorable.

PARIS, June 25.—It is reported today on good authority that the Emperor has had another attack of rheumatism, brought on by the sudden change in the temperature. The weather to-day is quite chilly....LEDRU ROLLIN has arrived here....It is expected that the report on the petition of the Orleans Princes will be presented to the Chambers on the 2d of July. The Paris journals confirm the reports before published, to the effect that the Government refuses permission to the Princes to return, at least at present....The Chinese Embassy has arrived here....A complaint has been addressed to the Emperor, signed by prominent persons, against M. EMILE OLLIVIER's abuse of power, in rejecting without examination the request that Senator CHAIX D'EST-ANGE, the Secretary of the Senate, be tried before the High Court at Blois....In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, in reply to a question, M. LOUVET, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, explained that, notwithstanding the drouth, the Government had satisfactory reports of the crops. No precaution or provision had been neglected to guard against famine.

### Threatened Strike of the English Carpet Weavers—Canadian Emigration—Illness of Lord Ebury—Marine Disaster—Honors to the Engineer of the Suez Canal—General News.

LONDON, June 25.—The carpet weavers of England threaten to strike for higher wages....There was an interesting scene at the wharf here today on the occasion of the departure of the last of the Canadian emigrants for the season. The emigrants numbered 1,200, and sailed in the ships *Ganges* and *Tweed*. A great crowd of people assembled at the wharf to see them off....Right Hon. ROBERT GROSVENOR, Lord EBURY, is dangerously ill....The London merchants insist at the Foreign Office on their objections to the China treaty....The Commission to revise the Bible version held a satisfactory preliminary meeting yesterday. It was resolved to reassemble on the 13th of July for a three days' session....The *Spectator* today has a long article on recent affairs in Canada, and argues thence for the maintenance of the Colonial Empire....The *Shipping Gazette* of today thinks there will be a general fall of interest soon, which will enable the Lombard-street brokers to underbid the bank....The Inman steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool on Thursday, the 23d inst., for New-York, ran down and sunk the *Geiser*, off Arklow, Ireland, yesterday. The crew of the *Geizer* were saved. The steamer was not injured, and proceeded on her course.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—At a banquet in this city this evening, given in honor of M. LESSEPS, the engineer-in-chief of the Suez Canal, that gentleman declared in a speech that the only want of the Suez Canal was money and that would be certainly forthcoming.

### The Riots in Cork—More Detailed Accounts—The Military Resisted—Thirty Persons Wounded.

LONDON, June 25.—The morning journals publish interesting details of the riots which occurred at Cork, yesterday and the day before. Barricades were erected in the streets and defended obstinately. The cavalry charged and carried them. Many of the Police were wounded, but, so far as known, only one of the soldiers was seriously hurt. The latter's skull was fractured by a stone, hurled by one of the rioters. The Police are still actively at work, and many of the leaders of the disorder are in custody.

LONDON, June 25—Evening.—Everything is quiet at Cork. Thirty people were more or less seriously injured in the recent riots there.

### Affairs in Rome—The Council not to Adjourn Until Easter—A Long Debate in Prospect.

ROME, June 25.—It is reported, today, that the Ecumenical Council will sit through the Summer, not adjouring finally till Easter. One hundred speakers, inscribed on the infallibility dogma, are yet to be heard. It is said that a new definition has been proposed, designed solely to disorganize the minority. The Fathers who are hostile to infallibility continue to receive congratulatory addresses.

### Rumored Immediate Abdication of Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain—Action in the Cortes in Madrid—Prim on Amnesty.

PARIS, June 25.—It is reported that the Ex-Queen ISABELLA, of Spain, will sign her solemn abdication today. Marshal BAZAINE, and other important personages will be present as witnesses.

MADRID, June 25.—In the Cortes on Thursday, before the adjournment to October was voted, the Minister of State, in reply to a question, said Spain had signed the judicial treaty with France after consulting the Council of State, and he therefore judged the permission of the Cortes was unnecessary. Subsequently Gen. Prim opposed the project for amnesty at present as an act of weakness. He stated amnesty would be accorded at a more opportune moment.

## MEXICO.

### A City Surprised by a Hostile Force—Booty and Prisoners Carried Off—A Singular Story—Attempt to Form Another Republic.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The City of Guaymas, Mexico, was surprised on the 28th of May by an armed force under Col. VASCAYNO, whose command is in the interest of PLACIDO VEGA. The troops landed from the steamer *Forward*, formerly an English gun-boat, and entered the city without opposition. The Collector of Customs and other officials were seized, possession of the Custom-house taken, and notice given to the citizens to pay the outstanding duties, which were estimated at $100,000, and which amount was collected. The invaders carried away two vessels and 5,000 muskets, which they seized in the city. The United States Consul protested against the seizure of the arms. Forty tons of coal were taken from the Northern Transportation Company and a draft on ORTIS BROTHERS given in payment. A demand for $25,000 was made upon the same firm, and the money not forthcoming $50,000 worth of merchandise was seized. The Government troops appearing on the 29th, VASCAYNO evacuated the place, the *Forward* steaming out of the harbor with the sailing vessels in tow. During the occupation order was maintained and the foreigners were unmolested. The prisoners were all released, with the exception of MEJIA, of the Paymaster's Department, a son of the Minister of War, MODINE, of the Supreme Government. The United States Consul urged his release, but VASCAYNO replied that his orders were positive to keep him prisoner.

It is supposed that the expedition will visit La Paz, San Blas, Mazatlan and other points, and attack them in furtherance of the scheme to establish the "North-western Mexican Republic."

### Later Advices via Havana—Distress on the Rio Grande—Assassinations and Fires—A United States Ship-of-War in Pursuit of Col. Vascayno.

HAVANA, Cuba, June 25.—Advices from Mexico of the 17th inst. state that the Rio Grande revolutionists number 2,000....The schooner *Sophia*, of Galveston, was wrecked on the 30th ult., in Tuxpan Harbor....The distress on the Rio Grande is increasing...SARMIENTO, the Prefect of the District of Tuxtepic had been assassinated by citizens....Numerous fires had occurred, caused by the continued drouth....Advices from Guaymas state that at the request of the Mexican General, the United States Consul had sent the United States steamer of war *Mohican* in pursuit of the steamer *Forward*, of the expedition under Col. VASCAYNO, which invaded that city on the 24th of May....PIERRE CARME, the billiardist, had arrived in Mexico....*El Questo*, newspaper, says that the celebrated Catholic Society of the Holy Alliance will exert important influence in the next Presidentia election.

## CUBA.

### Another Important Capture by De Rodas—Progress of the War—An American Colonel Killed—The Cholera.

HAVANA, June 25.—Captain-General DE RODAS telegraphs to Havana that he has captured the second cargo landed by the steamer *Upton* on her return from Aspinwall. It is more valuable than the first....MONTANER's column had killed twelve of SANGUILI's band, including an American Colonel. The reaction in the interior was the cause of many outrages. The insurgent ORTEGA and his family were on the road to surrender when they were captured. Two other men, in attempting to surrender, were caught and hanged and their families outraged. Parties are forming who resist the conscription and refuse aid to the revolutionists....The number of cholera cases and deaths from that disease are daily growing less, and no fears are entertained of an epidemic at present.

## THE INDIANS.

### Return of Gen. Sheridan to Chicago—A Journey of 5,000 Miles Through the Indian Country—Result of the Trip.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25.—Gen. SHERIDAN, who returned to his head-quarters, last night, from a tour through the Indian Country, has been absent since the 3d of May. During his trip he has traveled over 5,000 miles. The most distant point visited was Fort Benton. His object was to become better acquainted with the vast region known as the "Indian Country," and the real situation of affairs as respects the Indians, and the white settlers and Government troops at the various military posts. During the entire journey he was not molested by Indians; but while passing through the country possessed by the more hostile tribes he had an escort of cavalry. He found the friendly Indians quite communicative, and all seemed to be desirous of receiving presents from the Government, and especially guns and ammunition, with which to fight the Sioux.

## THE WEST.

### The Public Lands of Missouri—Meeting of Land Officers—Projected Splendid Improvements at St. Louis—Insurance Troubles in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—The United States land officers of the Booneville, Springfield and Ironton districts in this State are now here in consultation regarding the recent construction of the Homestead and Graduation law by the General Land Office at Washington, by which it is ordered that all parties making entries under the Graduation law since the 3d of March, 1867, shall be ousted, unless they make proof of settlement and cultivation, or pay the difference in price within sixty days of the date of proper notice. There are 1,000,000 acres of land in this State which have been entered at twelve and a half cents an acre, and parties making such entries have failed to comply with the law, and it is the intention of the Government to throw all the lands so forfeited by non-compliance with the law, into market, as much of it is claimed by non-residents, to the serious hindrance of the settlement and development fo the State. The chief object of the consultation is to devise a method for carrying into effect the provision of the law as recently interpreted, and to give suitable public notice to claimants of lands to make proper settlement....An enthusiastic gathering in this city has devised a plan to increase the boundaries of St. Louis to include fifty square miles, giving eighteen miles river frontage north and south, and six miles east and west; the whole to be surrounded by an avenue 200 feet wide; a park of 3,000 acres to be reserved....Many foreign insurance companies, doing business in this State, are getting into trouble by attempting to evade the laws of the State regarding insurances, by instructing their agents to pay no attention to the laws. Under the circumstances, the Auditor publicly announces his determination to enforce the laws to the letter.

### The Turf—Three Good Races on the Cincinnati Track—A Pacer Beaten by a Trotter.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The races were better attended today than the preceding days. The first race was for a Club Purse of $360 for horses that have never trotted better than 2:37; $225 to the first horse, $90 to the second, and $45 to the third. The following is the summary:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greenback | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pea-green | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Little George | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Time—2:36½, 2:38¾, 2:39½.

The second race was for the Burnet House purse of $450; for double teams; the first horse to receive $270; the second, $135, and the third, $45. The following is the summary:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Billy Crawford and Jane Coons | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Grapevine and Gray Dick | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Dart and Josh Billings | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Time—2:42¼, 2:43¾, 2:45.

The third race, between *Hoosier Tom*, pacer, and *Silas Rich*, trotter, resulted in favor of *Silas Rich*. Time—2:31½, 2:27½, 2:28½, 2:28½, 2:31½.

## THE SOUTH.

### The Coming Election and Other Matters in North Carolina—The Crops in Arkansas and Tennessee.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25.—The canvass is about to open in earnest. Nearly all the districts and counties have made their nominations for the election, which takes place in August. The different candidates have taken the field....Notwithstanding the late heavy rains, it is now ascertained that the crop prospects are fair....The United States Circuit Court and State and Supreme Courts are still in session....The jury in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Gen. BENNETT, Ex-Supervisor of Revenue for this District, charged with oppression, was discharged today, not being able to agree. They stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—The Little Rock *Gazette* gives encouraging accounts from the cotton and corn crops in Arkansas. In this section the crops are suffering from excessive rains, rendering their cultivation impossible....A duel between two young lawyers was prevented today by the arrest of both parties.

## CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

### A Terrible Fight in a Harvest Field—Nine Men Fatally Wounded—Murder at Niagara—Suicide in a Grave-yard—Other Criminals.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25.—A desperate conflict took place in Hollis, Peoria County, yesterday afternoon, in which pistols, knives, pitchforks, clubs, &c., were used. Nine persons were seriously, and perhaps fatally wounded. The battle took place in a harvest-field, and had its origin in an old grudge.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., June 25.—A son of the notorious SOL DAVIS shot and killed a negro, in the employ of Mr. BARNETT, last night. DAVIS also fired on Mr. BARNETT, but without effect. DAVIS was passing in a carriage, when stones were thrown at him, and he retaliated by firing on the negro....The report of the recovery of the body of young WHITTAKER is untrue. It was the body of another person.

BOSTON, June 25.—An aged man, named CARL H. MULLON, shot himself in Woodlawn Cemetery, yesterday, where he had gone to visit the grave of his wife.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 25.—Isaac Vanderhoof, of Syracuse, was convicted, last evening, in the United States Circuit Court, of disposing of his goods with intent to defraud his creditors, he being a bankrupt....GEORGE W. SCHENCK, of Elmira, is now on trial for passing counterfeit fractional currency.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—SOLOMON STEINBERG has been arrested here on a charge of committing a $14,009 forgery on a Philadelphia bank, and has been taken to Philadelphia for trial.

## ERIE VS. CENTRAL.

### Railway Rivalry—Cattle Transportation From the West—The Rates Almost Nominal—What is Said in Albany.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The fight between the New-York Central and Erie Railways on reduction of freights is confined exclusively to cattle and live stock. The freight on general merchandise is not affected, the Erie Road having an accumulation of freight here, and both roads having all they can do. About six weeks since the Central Road reduced the rate on cattle to New-York from $120 per car to $100, and Erie followed. Three weeks later the Central fell to $40 per car, and the Erie dropped instantly. Yesterday Erie reduced the rate on cattle from $40 to $1 per car, and the Central was obliged to follow. Today the Erie carries sheep and hogs to New-York at one cent per head, and the Central carries cattle from Suspension Bridge to New-York at the same rate as from Buffalo, $1 per car, hogs $44 per car, and sheep $40 per car. The fight is growing interesting. The general effects are not yet felt. Dealers in stock seem embarrassed by the reduction. They receive no benefit from it, the freight being generally included in the price paid here. The general public beyond this point hope for a corresponding reduction in the price of fresh meats.

ALBANY, June 25.—The *Journal*, in its cattle market report, says that today cattle, sheep and hogs could have been shipped from Buffalo, deliverable here or in New-York, at one cent a head. The result of this warfare is that the Central has been compelled to do the work, for more than three-quarters of the stock has been transported over its rails.

## THE INTENSE HEAT.

### Reports from all Sections of the Country—The Same Story Everywhere—The Mercury Among the Nineties.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The hot weather continues, the thermometer indicating 92° in this city. At Cambridge, Iowa, the mercury touched 100°; at Oshosk, Wis., 93°; at Madison, Wis., 98°; at Rochelle, Ill., 99°; at Des Moines, Iowa, 92°; at Janesville, Wis., 97°; at Aurora, Ill., 105°.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—The weather continues intensely hot, the thermometer ranging from 92° to 98°. During the middle of the day, yesterday, heavy showers fell in this vicinity, but none in the city.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The thermometer, today, stood at 98° in the shade.

PORTLAND, Me., June 25.—The weather here is hot. The thermometer was 123° in the sun and 96° in the shade at noon.

LEWISTON, Me., June 25.—The degree of heat in this vicinity is quite unprecedented for June. The thermometer has ranged from 90° to 106° during the past two days.

BOSTON, June 25.—The thermometer at 2 o'clock today stood 94° in the shade. There was a thunder-storm here this evening.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 25.—The thermometer indicated 90° in the shade at 10 o'clock this morning, and at noon 95°.

ALBANY, June 25.—The thermometer here today marked 105° in the shade.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The mercury stood at 93° in the shade here this afternoon.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 25.—There were three cases of sun-stroke here today, one of which was fatal. The highest range of the mercury was 92°.

## THE YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.

### The Sessions Yesterday—Important Business—A Day of Prayer Throughout the World—Organization of Associations South—The Sabbatarian Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association assembled at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The devotional services were led by Rev. H. BERNARD, the audience joining in singing "Jesus, lover of my soul." Communications from Springfield, Mass., and Lancaster, Penn., were presented and referred. The Committee on Resolutions made their report, and were discharged. The Committee on Devotional Exercises were directed to reply to a telegram from Gen. O. O. HOWARD.

The second Sabbath of November was selected to be observed as a day of prayer throughout the world, for the Young Men's Christian Association. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Committee to employ a traveling agent to organize association work in the South. The Executive Committee was also authorized to continue Mr. WIDENSAL for the Western missionary work among the Germans. The Executive Committee reported additional corresponding members, embracing one each from California, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. The following resolution, reported by the Committee, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Convention receives with great concern the persistent efforts to undermine and abolish the civil laws for the observance of the Sabbath day; and would earnestly press upon the young men of the continent the necessity and importance of constantly seeking to maintain the sanctity of the day hallowed by the dearest associations of our Christian homes and ordained by a direct command of Almighty God.

The Committee reported that there was no necessity for action on the resolution referred to them in regard to a Woman's Association.

## FIRES.

### Destructive Fire and Explosion of Fire-works on Store in Philadelphia—Loss of Life—Large Fire in the West—The Village of Clifton Springs in this State in Ashes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—About 4½ o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in the store of JOHN BUSSIER on the wharf, below Chestnut-street. The building was filled with fire-works, and in a few minutes the whole establishment was destroyed. JAMES WALTON, aged twelve years, was passing in the street at the time of the explosion, and was blown some distance, and seriously injured about the head. His eyes were destroyed, and it is feared he will not recover. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and CHARLES RHODES, a member of Hope Hose Company, rushed into the store with a branch pipe, and was terribly injured by a second explosion, resulting in his death an hour afterward, in the hospital. Two members of the Hibernia Fire Company were also slightly injured. The proprietor of the store is exceedingly unfortunate. His store was burned out last year just before the Fourth of July. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as the store was closed, but it is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The explosion blew out a fourteen-inch wall between BUSSIER's store and the one adjoining, occupied by PHILLIPS & BROTHER, dealers in fruits and fire-works. Their loss is $40,000; insurance, $24,000, including $6,000 in the "Home," of Hartford. BUSSIER's loss is $10,000; insurance, $5,000. The loss on the building is $5,000; insurance, $3,000. FREDERICK WADE, another fireman injured by the disaster, is not expected to recover. About a dozen other persons were slightly injured.

CHICAGO, June 25.—A fire at Nendota, Ill., Thursday, destroyed one and a half blocks. The loss is $25,000, on which there is $17,000 insurance.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 25.—The greater portion of the village of Clifton Springs was destroyed by fire this afternoon. No particulars yet.

### Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, June 25.—The down passenger train on the Grand Trunk Railroad, yesterday afternoon, was thrown from the track near West Parish. The engine and box car containing salmon were badly smashed. The engineer and fireman were somewhat bruised. No one else was hurt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—Two little girls were drowned in the river near this city, last night. Their bodies were recovered this morning.....A colored man named SUMMERS, died, yesterday, from the effects of the heat.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The flag at Adams' Express office is displayed at half mast, on account of the death of JOHN A. BINGHAM, the resident manager.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25.—MILLARD MILLSPAUGH, was killed at Newburg, yesterday, by being crushed between cars.

## THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

### Meeting of the Commissioners—A Memorial from the Merchants—No Action Taken for Want of a Quorum.

Yesterday at noon the Quarantine Commissioners assembled in their room in Exchange-court for the purpose of conferring with such of their associates as, by the law of 1870, are required to act in conjunction with them in order to establish the rates at which Quarantine services shall be performed. The meeting was called by the President of the Quarantine Commission, pursuant to a request by the Committee of Merchants. There were present Messrs. RICHARD SCHELL, BARTON, and BELL, of the Commission, Mr. JOHNSON, the counsel, and Mayor HALL. The Mayor of Brooklyn, Dr. CARNOCHAN, and the President of the New-York Board of Aldermen, were absent.

Mr. KIRKLAND, the Chairman of the Committee of Merchants, was present, and desired to submit the views of his colleagues with respect to the grievances complained of. Acting under the supposition that he would not be permitted to participate in the discussion, or even listen to it, he presented a memorial signed by the Committee, which briefly set forth the views of the merchants with respect to the enforcement of Quarantine regulations, and suggesting certain modifications. The principal of these were that goods entitled to pass Quarantine should not be detained, and that when detained necessarily, the goods should be lightered to the City at reasonable rates, placed in the custody of responsible parties, and every security given to the merchant that his interests should be protected. The memorial contained offers from lightermen, who had agreed to do the work, give the necessary bonds, and perform the duty for an average of one-third the price now charged.

Mr. JOHNSON, who is the counsel of the Quarantine Commission, stated that in the absence of the gentlemen required by the law to be present, nothing could be done; the provisions of the act requiring that all the gentlemen named should act in conjunction. When all were present a majority would rule. Under these circumstances it was determined to postpone the meeting until Wednesday of the present week.

The Merchants' Committee have procured from the Quarantine Commissioners a declaration that the Quarantine charges as established by Dr. CARNOCHAN are unauthorized; they have the opinion of a counsel, learned in the law, that unless the rates are authorized in the manner prescribed by the act of 1870 they are illegal, and cannot be enforced; also, that merchants may pay them under protest and bring suit for damages against Dr. CARNOCHAN, first for extortionate charges and secondly for detention of vessels.

The merchants are in earnest in this matter. They are determined to test the law to the utmost if they are forced to do so, but meanwhile, they are willing to try what mild measures will do. The Quarantine Commissioners seem disposed to do all that they can to modify the rates complained of, and will probably bring all the influence possible to bear upon Dr. CARNOCHAN to induce him to reduce his charges. But even if this is done, there is still another cause for complaint. If a steamer or sailing vessel arrives here from an infected port, the passengers and their baggage are, if there is no sickness of a contagious nature on board, permitted to proceed directly to the City and then mingle with the inhabitants. If the passengers or baggage can thus be permitted to go up to the City, on payment of $1 each to the Health Officer, why, the merchants ask, should the cargo be detained? If the passengers or their baggage cannot affect the health of the City, a cargo such as that of coffee cannot, and the complainants in this case insist that an attempt to detain the cargo is an outrage.

A meeting of the Merchants' Committee will be held on Monday, to see what further steps shall be taken.

### Railroad War—A Contest over the Bergen Tunnel.

The trouble between the Erie Railway Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, relative to the use of the Bergen Tunnel for the passage of trains, has again broken out. Yesterday the officers of the two companies had their representatives stationed at the tunnel, and for a time it was feared that the difficulties would end in a fight between the employes. Notice had been served upon Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, on Friday at 1 o'clock, that after twenty-four hours from date the Morris and Essex trains would only be allowed to pass the tunnel at the consent of the Erie Railway Company, and not in any case when an Erie train should be at the tunnel or due in five minutes time. The great number of trains running on the Erie Road and its branches, the Northern Railroad, and the Hackensack Railroad, made the order tantamount to a permanent injunction upon Morris and Essex travel. The first demonstration made in execution of the order was at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The South Orange accommodation train left Hoboken at 4 o'clock. At the same time an Erie train left the Long Dock. The Morris and Essex train arrived at the tunnel first and was ordered to stop until the Erie train should arrive and pass through. The order was disobeyed, and the train went through the tunnel. Subsequent trains were also ordered to stop, and in each case the order received no attention from the Morris and Essex men. Superintendent BERTHOUD, of the Erie Railway, was present all the afternoon, and did not interfere. What the result of the difficulties will be cannot, of course, be stated; but it is not impossible that the Erie Company will resort to more extreme measures this week.

### Suicide by Hanging.

Yesterday morning Officer READY, of the Thirtieth Precinct, discovered the body of a man hanging to a tree in the woods skirting One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Broadway and North River. The body was already rigid, showing that death must have occurred some time before it was discovered. It was cut down by the officer and taken to the Thirtieth Precinct Station-house, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and Lawrence streets, where it is held for an inquest by the Coroner, which will probably take place today. The remains are those of a man about sixty years of age, with gray hair, clothed in blue flannel shirt, striped pantaloons and vest, straw hat, white linen coat and gaiter shoes. In one of the pockets was found a scrap of paper on which was written the name CHARLES OBIN, but as yet no one has appeared to identify the body.

## EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP DONAU.

The steam-ship *Donau*, from Bremen June 11 and Southampton June 14, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing news later by three days than that of the steam-ships *Cuba* and *Hammonia*. The Purser has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our mail packages, by which we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning several letters from our correspondents and the latest details of news briefly outlined in our telegraphic dispatches, presenting a general view of social, political and religious life in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Prayers for rain had been offered up in the churches in England.

The *Messager de Provence* says: "The country around Cogolin is again infested by swarms of black grasshoppers, which are devouring the crops, and whose invasion is attributed to the continued drouth which prevails this year."

M. LEDRU ROLLIN, who, it was thought, had voluntarily resumed the life of an exile, has returned to Paris, and is busy removing his furniture and choice library from St. John's-wood to his villa at Fontenay aux Roses.

The Franciscan monk, HOTZL, of Munich, who some time ago wrote a defense of DOLLINGER, and was in consequence summoned to Rome by the General of his Order *ad recreandum animum*, was, letters state, immediately after his arrival in the Pontifical metropolis, put *in pace*—that is, shut up in a cell—in one of the Franciscan convents. In this narrow prison the learned theologian, deprived of books, and exposed to the intense heat of a Roman Summer, *recreat suum animum*.

*Figaro* has hit upon a novel manner of communicating an indecent epistle to such of its readers as desire wittingly to peruse it, without shocking the modesty of persons who might have stumbled on it unawares. The letter is published in invisible ink, and to decipher it one is recommended to place what appears part of a blank column between two sheets of blotting-paper, and iron it with a hot iron. In this way M. DE VILLEMESSANT tries to get rid of all responsibility. We commend this plan to our morning contemporaries for their police reports.

Miss ELIZABETH GARRETT, says the *Echo* of June 13, having pushed through half a dozen thorny hedges to obtain her degree of L. S. A. in England, and finding that she could go no further in that direction there, has now won her rank of M. D. from the Faculty of Medicine in Paris; passing through five examinations (conducted in French) to obtain it. On Wednesday she will be invested in the Sorbonne with the time-honored robe which has served the turn of generations of physicians, counting among them many of the most eminent in Europe. The Russian lady doctors seem to be flourishing as well as Miss GARRETT, having found no similar obstacles to conquer. Mme. SUSLOFF, we learn from St. Petersburg, practices as a physician with great success, and has obtained a large number of female patients.

A Florence telegram of June 13 to the English papers, explanatory of the relations between Italy and Portugal, says: "In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to Signor MASSARI on the subject of the present relations between Italy and Portugal, said: 'The Duke DE SALDANHA, on coming into power, instead of sending the Marquis OLDOINI, the Italian Minister, the same circular as to the other legation, forwarded him a note stating that his expressions relative to the late events prevented the Duke DE SALDANHA from holding official relations with him. The Italian Government, in consequence of this proceeding, recalled the Marquis OLDOINI, deputing to the Secretary of Legation the transaction of the indispensable daily business until the Portuguese Government afforded satisfactory explanations. Relations were therefore interrupted also with the Portuguese Legation at Florence.' The Minister added: 'The course taken by the Italian Government duly consulted the national dignity, while being marked by the moderation suggested by the friendly relations and family ties existing between the two Courts." The Minister will reply to-morrow to a question relative to the Alpine railway and the Berne Convention.

## DESTRUCTION OF PERA.

### The Great Conflagration at Constantinople—Details of the Disaster—Turkish Apathy—Immense Destruction of Human Life.

*From the London Standard, June 14.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—We have had a night of horrors. Nearly half of Pera is burnt down, including the British Embassy, the walls of which only are left standing. In the face of so great a calamity it is impossible to obtain accurate details of what has taken place. I can only describe what I saw yesterday evening, last night, and this morning, after a rapid survey of the smoking ruins, from which I have just returned. But it is impossible to describe the anguish and despair imprinted on the faces of half the people to be seen in the streets. Men and women, old and young, are wandering about or standing at the doors of houses which the fire left untouched, bearing evident traces of great mental suffering. Half of them—some even hard-visaged men—are in tears. If there had been a great battle in the neighborhood of Taxim, if Pera had been bombarded and great loss of life had been the result, appearances could not have been much worse than they are. But, as it is, I regret to say that many lives have been lost—how many I cannot say.

BREAKING OUT OF THE FIRE.

The fire commenced yesterday afternoon, at 2¼ o'clock, close to the Armenian Church, in the district called Aghajamisy. Your correspondent, in the afternoon, first saw the immense volume of smoke emerging from the back of the hills, and which people on board the steamer proclaimed to come from the district of Taxim, close to the spot where the fire originated. The whole of that quarter has been utterly destroyed, and many of the poor people who were enjoying themselves at a fête returned in the evening to find their homes and all they possessed consumed by the flames. It was very evident when we approached the northern part of Pera that the fire was one of no ordinary magnitude, the flames at that time, about 4½ o'clock, appearing in several parts to shoot high up into the sky, and to cover a vast area of ground. The street from Galata to Pera was then full of people of all kinds, women and children and a large number of hamals, or porters, carrying their trunks and furniture of every description away to places of safety. Ladies, many of them English, were at a later time, about 7 o'clock, obliged to abandon their houses and rush into the streets with their children, leaving all their valuables behind them, intent only on flying from the devouring element, which approached with fearful rapidity to the central part of the Grand Rue of Pera from the rear of the British Embassy.

TURKISH APATHY.

Just about that time I made my way to the Police barrack, close to the Galata Serai, in the immediate neighborhood of the Theater Naum, known as the Opera, the Café de Luxembourg, and the Bon Marché. The flames were then visible in rear of the Bon Marché, close to which, at the corner of the street leading by the left to the British Embassy, stood half a dozen wooden houses, immediately opposite the Police station. The only chance apparently of stopping the flames was to demolish these wooden houses as rapidly as possible, and not allow them to become a gigantic bonfire to ignite the houses around them, and to cut the fire off from the southern part of the Grand Rue. The Turks, however, were standing apathetically around this point of danger, doing nothing. Your correspondent took the liberty of suggesting to a Turkish official who was standing on the steps of the Police station that the houses alluded to ought to be pulled down before the fire reached them, as they would burn like tinder and infallibly set fire to the other houses around them. The result is that this morning the Police barrack, on the steps of which this little incident occurred, is a perfect ruin, the bare outside walls alone standing.

SPREAD OF THE FIRE.

Unfortunately there was a strong breeze blowing in the direction where the fire could do most harm, toward the south-east, and more than once during the night it was a question whether the flames could be prevented from running up the whole street from Galata Serai to the Hotel d'Angleterre. From 8 P. M. to 2 A. M. this morning the fire, as viewed from the latter well-known hostelry, seemed to cover at least a mile and a half of ground, from the left, far away in the valley, below the British Embassy, to the right, where, in the center of the Grand Rue de Pera, the fire culminated to its highest point. All round that spot fifty houses at least were in a blaze at the same time, including the Police-barrack; but other immense volumes of flame were also prominent in rear of that precise locality, and in the interval between it and the British Embassy, as well as in rear of the Embassy itself and to its left. I counted at least a dozen immense volumes of flame, extending right across the town, the whole horizon being on fire, and any one of them alone would have made a remarkable conflagration in itself. The whole viewed together was something wonderful—really awful—a scene terribly grand and magnificent. Prominent in the right center of the line of conflagration stood the British Embassy, the roof and upper rooms of which I saw distinctly in flames, and all around it, in rear—a whole district, containg I know not at present how many streets—was on fire at the same time. To form an estimate of the destruction of life and property is impossible at this moment, all that can be said is that innumerable families have lost all they possessed. Altogether, it is very terrible, and the suffering that will ensue will be very great indeed.

THE SUFFERERS.

This morning at an early hour I walked round by the British Embassy, thence turned to the right through streets wholly burnt down, into the Grand Rue de Pera, coming out opposite the Police-barrack, contiguous to the Galata Serai, which does not appear to have suffered at all. To the right and left of the Grand Rue leading to Taxim, houses in large blocks are destroyed on both sides of the road. Here and there some wonderful instances of good fortune stand out from amidst the general destruction; sometimes one, or at most two houses, apparently untouched, while all the houses on the opposite side of the street and on either side of the uninjured ones are burnt to the ground. The ruins were smoking and oppressively hot; in many places the fire was apparently not burnt out, (something more than smouldering,) and huge high walls are standing alone, unsupported, looking fearfully dangerous to the foot-passengers, who go to and fro without any restriction or apparent precaution to view the scene of destruction. The whole of that part of the town, from the rear of the British Embassy to the Jardin des Fleurs, including both sides of the Rue de Pera, from that point to Galata Serai, has been utterly destroyed. This I have seen myself; the other points I have not personally visited, but I know from the extent of the flames that many districts, containing an area of some square miles of closely-packed human habitations, have been rendered completely desolate. At our Embassy they had, early in the afternoon, a party of thirty sailors, from Her Majesty's ship *Antelope* to work the engines, four in number, and although they worked as only English tars can under such circumstances, they could not save the noble mansion from partial destruction. It is said that it has been completely gutted. I know from personal observation that the roof and upper story were on fire; and all the costly furniture it contained is this morning in the grounds around the wall, scattered about in confusion just as it was carried out. This, however, is nothing compared with the sad loss of life which, I hear on all hands, has taken place, and the immense amount of property which has been destroyed belonging to those who could ill afford to spare it. I am very sorry to say that Mr. HANLY, the editor of the *Levant Times*, is one of these—the house in which he lived, close to the Cafe de Luxembourg, having been wholly burned down, and I regret to hear that he is a great sufferer thereby. This is the more unfortunate for him as his paper has only just been suspended for a week by the Turkish Government for a cause which will hardly bear examination. Many English families who resided in the neighborhood of the British Embassy, and among the number that of the Embassy chaplain, Mr. GRIBBLE, have also been burned out. Indeed, no matter where one turns, or whom one meets, nothing but tales of disaster and misery are heard.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

Since writing the above I hear that the Embassy has been completely gutted, nothing having been saved excepting the few articles of furniture carried out of the mansion. It is not quite certain whether the archives in the fire-proof room have escaped. Sir HENRY and Lady ELLIOT and their young daughter took refuge on board the *Antelope*, and will proceed today to Therapia. The young lady suffered somewhat in her eyesight from the burning sparks, but not severely, and was soon relieved by the doctor of the ship. It was the roof of the embassy which first caught fire from the houses immediately behind, and it burnt steadily from the top to the bottom. Of the four engines at the embassy, and which are supposed to be in perfect repair and readiness for action, two were found to be out of order and could not, it is said, be used at all; but nothing was left unattempted by the blue jackets and marines under Capt. BUCHANAN and Mr. LASCELLES, to extinguish the fire, the officers and men remaining on the roof until they were literally driven off by the flames. If the *Antelope* had not fortunately been in harbor the wreck of the noble mansion—the finest embassy in Constantinople—would have been complete; as it is, though the destruction has been great, it has not been utterly destroyed, like the large stone houses around it, and in the Rue de Pera, but may yet be repaired and utilized where it stands. The house occupied by the Italian Legation, opposite the Galata Serai, has shared the fate of the houses in its immediate neighborhood; they are now nothing but charred masses of ruins, and broken walls burnt perfectly white by the red-hot heat. Among other remarkable buildings which have been destroyed, ought to be mentioned the Armenian Patriarchal Cathedral, immediately behind the Rue de Pera, which contained the magnificent piece of tapestry presented to the Armenian community by the Empress of the French, representing the Transfiguration, after RAPHAEL's celebrated picture. This loss is deeply deplored amidst so much which is not only deplorable but heart-rending, for there can now be no doubt (11½ A. M.) that the loss of life has been frightful.

HELPLESSNESS OF THE AUTHORITIES.

In the midst of this great calamity, when the gigantic conflagration was raging at its utmost height, and it seemed quite probable that the whole of Pera would be burnt to the ground, what struck one most was the utter helplessness of the authorities. No fire-engines, no water, no organization anywhere. The miserable things carried on the backs of four men called fire-engines, but which are not bigger or of more value than a good garden hand-hose, and cannot contain much more than a large-sized bucket of water at a time, were, as a matter of course, useless. The devouring element, in vast sheets of flame, licked up all it came across, totally uncontrolled on all sides. Literally, the fire burnt itself out; when it had no more to consume it ceased. Since 1865, when a great part of Stamboul was burnt down, and the fire continued for some days, there has been no conflagration anything approaching this one, which is chiefly remarkable for the vast number of stone houses and the immense amount of property which have been destroyed in the wealthiest part of the European portion of the capital. Every house-top had its knot of eager and excited spectators, every preparation was made, and every possible precaution adopted to prevent houses from catching fire, while volumes of lighted sparks were carried high in the air like a vast fiery cloud across the Horn even to Stamboul, and from which constantly fell pieces of lighted wood, or cotton, or other stuff which the high wind caught up from the flames. The crescent moon looked blood-shot in the cloudless sky, and by the light of the burning town everything around could be seen as distinctly as at midday. At midnight, on top of a high house I could tell the time by a lady's watch, though it had a gold dial and very fine black hands—and I was just then at least a quarter of a mile distant from the nearest point of the conflagration—so vivid was the light of the flames. Just before closing this for the post, I hear on good authority—which cannot be questioned—that thirty people have been burnt to death; their bodies have been seen and counted by the Police; and it is estimated by the same undoubted authority that at least 100 people have fallen victims to this fearful fire. The number of houses destroyed is estimated at about 6,000, and the value of property lost at five millions sterling. I am under rather than overstating the matter; though, with every desire to be accurate, I shall be pleased, indeed, if after further inquiry and examination into this disaster, it should turn out to be less extensive and formidable than I have represented it to be.

P. S.—The archives and the Government plate of the British Embassy have been saved, but many private papers of great value have been destroyed. Some well-informed people go the length of stating that as many as 200 persons have been burnt to death; but I can hardly, certainly I cannot willingly, credit so great a calamity, which is great enough as it is; I will not add to it by the proverbially untruthful tongue of public rumor.

ESTIMATED LOSS OF LIFE.

A dispatch from Constantinople of June 10, says, the statements of the number of dead bodies found up to yesterday, are very conflicting. The *Turquie* says, according to the Police account, the number is 104. (?) The *Courier* says, 953; the *Levant Times*, 1,300, and the *Herald* says that more that 300 have been discovered up to Wednesday last. The number of bodies hitherto actually interred in the Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Protestant cemeteries is 122, and of these 22 were Protestants. No Jews or Mohamedans are included in this number.

It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of dead with certainty in consequence of the way the human bodies are deposited in the various cemeteries. The Turkish authorities are displaying great forethought and humanity. Covering and household utensils are furnished to the sufferers. Nearly 1,000 houses in the Turkish quarter have been opened to the Christians, and large sums are being subscribed by all parties, religious differences being entirely laid aside. The Porte has spontaneously revoked a decree suspending the *Levant Times*.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

A committee has been formed in Paris, says *Galignani's Messenger*, to receive offerings for the victims of the fire at Constantinople. A subscription is opened at the agency of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, No. 7 Rue Meyerbeer, which establishment has headed the list with 8,000 francs; also, the Head Office in the Turkish capital has given £1,000 sterling.

## SPANISH BRIGANDAGE.

### British Officers Attacked—A Narrow Escape—Ransom of the Messrs. Bonell.

A correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing from Gibraltar, under date of June 7, says: "As was anticipated, the Trinculo gun-boat had arrived here at daylight this morning, with the Messrs. BONELL. Fatigued and worn out by their long captivity, it has been impossible as yet to obtain from them the details of the eventful period during which they have been absent from their friends. The particulars connected with the payment of the ransom have; however, been clearly narrated by M. JOSE VARRESE, who accompanied Mr. JOHN BONELL, in the *Trinculo*. According to this authority on arrival at Cadiz the $27,000 were desposited at the English Consul's residence, and Mr. BONELL and his friend proceeded to the Fonda de los Tres Reyes. M. VARRESE was then told to put a peculiar mark on his hat and to parade the town till he found a man with a similar sign. Unsuccessful in his search, after some time he returned to the hotel, and, on entering the room in which he had left Mr. BONELL, he was followed in at once by a stranger, who proved to be Captain of the brigands. Three other men, the subordinates of the party, very shortly after also came into the apartment. The money was now sent for and handed over to the Captain, who directed his men to dispose of the amount in their *fajas*, as those red sashes which form so distinctive a feature in the costume of the men of Andulasia. This being done, Mr. BONELL was told that his nephew would be sent very shortly to Puerta Santa Maria, and that he was to go there to meet him. The bandits then left the hotel, and must have started at once for Xeres, where young Mr. BONELL was in the keeping of the fifth of the gang; for on arrival of the four men, the Captain of the robbers ordered him to count the money and to divide it into five equal shares. This he did. He was then told where he was, for up to this period he had been in utter ignorance of his whereabouts, and directed to proceed by a certain train to Puerto Santa Maria, at which place he would find his uncle and other friends.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

### Clerical Opinions of Mr. Dickens—Sermon of the Bishop of Manchester—The Chaplain of the House of Commons.

*From the London Daily News, June 13.*

On Sunday evening the Bishop of Manchester preached at Westminster Abbey, from the words "Great is the mystery of Godliness." The sermon was a plea for the toleration of differences of opinion where the foundations of religious truth were accepted. Toward its conclusion, the Bishop said: "It will not be out of harmony with the line of thought we have been pursuing—certainly it will be in keeping with the associations of this place dear to Englishmen, not only as one of the proudest Christian temples, but as containing the memorials of so many who, by their genius in arts, or arms, or statesmanship, or literature, have made England what she is—if in the simplest and briefest words I allude to that sad and unexpected death which has robbed English literature of one of its highest living ornaments, and the news of which, two mornings ago, must have made every household in England feel as though they had lost a personal friend. He has been called in one notice an apostle of the people. I suppose it is meant that he had a mission, but in a style and fashion of his own; a gospel, a cheery, joyous, gladsome message, which the people understood, and by which they could hardly help being bettered; it was the gospel of kindliness, of brotherly love, of sympathy in the widest sense of the word. I am sure I have felt in myself the healthful spirit of his teaching. Possibly we might not have been able to subscribe to the same creed in relation to God, but I think we should have subcribed to the same creed in relation to man. He who has taught us our duty to our fellow-men better than we knew it before, who knew so well to weep with them that wept, and to rejoice with them that rejoiced, who has shown forth all his knowledge of the dark corners of the earth, how much sunshine may rest upon the lowliest lot, who had such evident sympathy with suffering, such natural instinct of purity, that there is scarcely a page of the thousands he has written which might not be put into the hands of a little child, must be regarded by those who recognize the diversity of the gifts of the spirit as a teacher sent from God. He would have been welcomed as a fellow-laborer in the common interests of humanity by Him who asked the question, 'If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?'" Rev. HENRY WHITE, Chaplain to the House of Commons, in his sermon at the Savoy Chapel, spoke of the death of CHARLES DICKENS, and said that, strange as it might sound, Mr. DICKENS had by his writings done essential service to the Christian Church. There was a purity and a healthiness in his writings which were a natural consequence of his character, and this might be understood by the fact that one of the last letters he wrote, if indeed not the very last, was written with a view to remove a calumny that he had been unfaithful to Christian truth. Mr. DICKENS, the reverend Chaplain said, had taught Christianity with much greater effect than many priests had done.

### "A Word in Season—By Charles Dickens."

A correspondent of the *London News*, writing under the above heading, says: Turning over, in a public library, the pages of an old annual, once edited by the late Lady BLESSINGTON, I came upon the following verses, under the heading which I have quoted. They appear to me to convey a word which is as much in season in 1870 as it was in 1844. The Lutheran strength and simplicity of the lines which you quoted the other day, with respect to the extinct free-trade controversy, seem to me to mark hardly less some of those which I am about to transcribe, and which bear the impress of the generous heart and sound judgment which have passed from us.

They have a superstition in the East,  
  That Allah, written on a piece of paper,  
Is better unction than can come of priest,  
  Of rolling incense, and of lighted taper.  
Holding that any scrap which bears that name  
  In any characters, its front impressed on,  
Shall help the finder through the purging flame,  
  And give his toasted feet a place to rest on.

Accordingly they make a mighty fuss,  
  With every wretched tract and fierce oration,  
And hoard their leaves—for they are not, like us,  
  A highly civilized and thinking nation:  
And, always stopping in the miry ways  
  To look for matter of this earthly leaven,  
They seldom, in their dust-expiring days,  
  Have any leisure to look up to Heaven.

So have I known a country on the earth,  
  Where darkness sat upon the living wasers,  
And brutal ignorance, and toil, and dearth  
  Were the hard portion of its sons and daughters:  
And yet, where they who should have ope'd the door  
  Of charity and light for all men's finding,  
Squabbled for words upon the altar-floor,  
  And rent The Book in struggles for the binding.

The gentlest man among these pious Turks  
  God's living image ruthlessly defaces;  
The best high-churchman, with no faith in works,  
  Bowstrings the Virtues in the market-places.  
The Christian Pariah, whom both sects curse  
  (They curse all other men and curse each other,)  
Walks through the world, not very much the worse.  
  Does all the good he can, and loves his brother.

Another writer to the same paper says: "A short paragraph in the current number of *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* has acquired a painful significance from the sad event of the 9th inst. Saddened as Mr. DICKENS must have been by the loss of so many old friends, notably by the very recent and sudden death of MACLISE; the tone of thought which dictated the few lines referred to is easily accounted for, but his own lamented departure, points the moral with more than ordinary force. The few lines may be interesting to your readers. They are from a description of a stone-cutter's yard: "The two journeymen have left their two great saws sticking in their blocks of stone; and two skeleton journeymen out of the 'Dance of Death' might be grinning in the shadow of their sheltering sentry-boxes, about to slash away at cutting out the grave-stones of the next two people destined to die at Cloisterham. Likely enough the two think little of that now, being alive and perhaps merry. Curious to make a guess at the two—or say, at one of the two!"

### Piping Hot.

Yesterday was not only the hottest day of the season in this City, but the hottest on record as occurring at the same season. The thermometer at 7 o'clock in the morning marked 77°, and before noon the mercury had risen to 93°, and during the afternoon it went up 4° more. In the sun at 2½ P. M., it was 121°. Although reports from other parts of the continent indicate a high temperature, yet New-York suffered the distinction of being the hottest place on the continent. It was even 5° warmer than at Havana.

### The Officers of the "Society for the Prevention of Gambling" in Custody.

R. R. WEST, President of the so-called Association for the Prevention of Gambling, and HENRY GALWAY, Superintendent, were arrested in Brooklyn, on Friday night, and arraigned at Jefferson Market, before Justice COX yesterday, on the charge of swindling preferred by ALBERT S. HYDE, on the previous day. The prisoners were committed to answer in default of $2,500 bail each.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## THE HEART'S MUSIC.

The bird that to the evening sings
  Leaves music when her song is ended;
A sweetness left—which takes not wings—
  But with each pulse of eve is blended;
Thus life involves a double light,
  Our acts and words have many brothers;
The heart that makes its own delight
  Makes also a delight for others.

The owls that hoot from midnight tower
  Shed gloom and discord ere they leave it;
And sweetness closes, like a flower
  That shuts itself from tones that grieve it;
Thus life involves a double joy,
  Or double gloom, for each hath brothers;
The heart that makes its own annoy
  Makes also an annoy for others.

—*Charles Swain.*

## THE SPECTER OF PALSGAARD CASTLE.

FROM THE DANISH OF CARIT ETLAR.

### I.

One Autumn evening, we shall say in the year 1652, a violent storm burst over Hosby, a small village in the mountainous district of the old Stjernholm's jurisdiction. The people were hurrying home from the fields, and wayfarers sought shelter from the rain, which gradually seemed to increase as the darkness came on. Outside of the last house, nearest the forest, a beer bottle was bound fast to a long pole, and around the pole ran a railing, furnished with iron rings, at which to fasten horses. This betokened that it was an inn. Thither most of the persons hastened who were in its neighborhood when the storm burst forth.

The public room was filled with guests. At a long table, the legs of which were fixed in the clay floor, a numerous circle had assembled around a tall, stout man, with the front part of his head bald, a red beard and a cunning expression. He had a long clarionet, made by himself, under his arm, and was relating an amusing story to the company. After he had spoken for awhile he stopped to take breath, and drank from a mug that was standing before him. Every now and then he tapped upon the lid of the mug to show that it was empty, then some one among the audience fetched him a fresh jug from the counter, upon which the man would smile, nod, and begin again to narrate.

"As I said," he continued, raising his voice somewhat on perceiving that his listeners were increasing, "the old castle yonder is haunted again, it is as certain as that I am sitting here drinking your beer."

"What have you seen, Jessing?" was exclaimed on all sides.

"I will tell you another time," he said, rising as if he were about to go. "I am tired now, and cannot stand talking any more this evening."

"Bring the fellow a tankard of mead at my expense. Go on with what you were telling," cried a grave and commanding voice in the room.

All present turned toward the spot from whence the voice had proceeded; they beheld a total stranger, with a felt hat drawn down over his brow, and wrapped in a wide mantle, sitting upon a straw chair in a corner of the wide chimney. He had placed his feet upon a chopping-block before the fire as if he were frozen. He wore in his hat a black curly feather, and under his cloak appeared the leather scabbard of a long thin sword. It did not seem that he troubled himself much about the attention his words had occasioned. The host brought the narrator the tankard, Jessing bowed politely toward the stranger, casting him at the same time a glance as if measuring him from head to foot, drank the mead, smacked his lips with enjoyment, and continued:

"I have several times heard as though there was moaning and wailing going on among the ruins of the ancient castle yonder. Sometimes it seems like the cries of a little child, sometimes like a grown-up person weeping. I have seen a woman, in long fluttering garments, issuing from the gaps in the walls, where the windows used to be. There she stood stretching forth her arms, as if she were imploring for help, and she beckoned and nodded to me when I went pass the place by night."

"What were you doing there by night?" asked the stranger.

Jessing scanned the speaker sharply and inquiringly before he answered.

"I am the school-master, and go from farm to farm to teach the children of the peasants to spell and to read; that is my business by day. At nights I play for the people to dance to and to amuse themselves. Here, you see, is my clarionet; it greatly wants a new mouthpiece!"

"There are some who have seen something like meteors burning among the walls," the host said.

"If there are meteors, that betokens that a treasure lies hid beneath. A person has nothing but to go yonder to become a rich man!" exclaimed a peasant.

"Yes, only to go there," repeated the school-master, "and pick up the treasure, of course."

The stranger at the chimney corner had been paying great attention to the conversation. When Jessing ceased speaking, he turned toward him and asked:

"Is it really true about the light yonder?"

"If you doubt it, you have only to look out of the window," said the peasant. "It is burning now again."

Every one's attention was fixed upon the spot. The window looked out upon an opening in the wood; in the centre of this opening was a small eminence, and upon this rose the ruins of the old Palsgaard, towering in the air.

The rain had ceased; the feeble, uncertain light of the moon fell upon the split walls, grey, melancholy-looking, and crumbling beneath the weight of time, and bounded by a few aged ash-trees, the topmost boughs of which, leafless and dark, were delineated against the gloomy evening sky. At some distance the castle was surrounded by the vast beech forest, which there stretched itself along Veile-fjord on toward Rosenvold, and so further northward to Horsens. From the window of the inn the ruins might be seen in their full extent. Close to the ground there shone off and on a flickering, reddish light from one of the open window-holes. It came and disappeared again, but was each time so distinct that it was impossible to be mistaken about it.

"There, do you see the light?" said the peasant in a solemn voice. "It is kindled and extinguished again; in the dark nights it shines out far over the country. He who will go a trifle nearer can hear the moaning within."

"Have none of you had the curiosity to go and see what occasioned the light?" asked the stranger.

"There are persons who have attempted to find out," replied the school-master, "but it is not safe. Last year a man ventured among the ruins; what he saw no one knows. When he returned home he took to his bed, and has never been well since. In the Summer-time, too, a woman went there to pick bilberries; the effect that visit had upon her will last to her dying day; she now lies about among the heather minding the sheep, and is fit for nothing. When she is asked what she beheld, she shakes her head and makes the figure of the cross upon her chest."

The school-master having delivered himself of this speech, emptied his tankard, and then gazed into it to assure himself that there was nothing more left. When, taking his clarionet under his arm, he left the room.

It had become a clear, cloudless evening, as the moon gradually rose higher. The peasants dispersed, each going his own way. The master of the inn was standing near the window looking toward the ruins, from whence the light continued to shine. The stranger approached him.

"Is there any one, do you think, who would go to Palsgaard to investigate the cause of that light?" he asked. "I would not mind expending five dollars to learn it."

The host shrugged his shoulders.

"You may do it much more cheaply than that," said a deep solemn voice. "I will enable *you* to ascertain all about it for almost nothing."

The individual who uttered these words was a tall man with sharp features. His chin was hid by a dark, pointed beard, and the cut of his coat, which appeared under his short cloak, betrayed a military man. He was standing leaning against the open door, where he had been listening to the conversation. The stranger contemplated him for a moment before he answered.

"For almost nothing, do you say? Very good. Then I shall save my money. Come and sit down and let us discuss the matter."

As the military man walked across the floor, [illegible] long sword with a heavy iron hilt appeared beneath the cloak. He took off his hat, and said:

"May I ask who you are, Sir?"

The other smiled, and bent over the table so that the light of the lamp fell full upon his countenance.

"Do you not know me, Capt. Jörgen Brahé?"

"You are like Herr Gabel, the Royal Rentemester. Yes, to be sure, it is you. Can you be so far away from the capital?"

"And what are you doing here?" asked Gabel.

"I'm traveling about for my pleasure."

"It is very odd, I am doing the same."

"And," exclaimed Brahé, "by way of diversion, you wish to hunt up the spectres in the old ruins. It is a capital idea."

"Let us begin by being frank with each other," said Gabel. "What are you doing upon this deserted coast, Capt. Jörgen?"

Brahé sat looking a while before he answered.

"I had to receive some money—a small inheritance. And you?"

"I am here about the High Steward Ulfeld's affairs," said the Rentemester. "His Majesty has much confidence in me, and sent me off in all secrecy. I looked about me for assistance; my thoughts fell instantly upon you. I went to Gen. Fuch's, the day before you had been there. 'Herr General,' you had said to him, 'I am quite out of sorts. I am no longer fit for service as I ought to be. This state of things cannot go on. Give me a month's leave of absence to travel about. When that time has expired I shall be cured, or—dead.'"

The Captain sat at the table with both his hands beneath his chin. The light of the lamp fell upon his pale, thin face, so full of determination, so noble in its expression. When Gabel ceased speaking, he smiled, and said:

"It is astonishing, Herr Gabel, how accurately informed you are about everything."

"I merely know that the month is now at an end," replied Gabel. "You are not dead, therefore you must return again to your duty. I have been seeking you, and you must follow me."

"That cannot be," replied Jörgen.

"What is there in the way, Capt. Brahé? If good-will can help you, confide in me. You are silent! You have, after all, no great faith in the shrewdness you were lately praising."

The Captain sat drawing upon the table with his finger, and seemed debating something in his own mind. Suddenly he raised his head, and exclaimed:

"No shrewdness will help here, Herr Gabel! But it is all the same. Hear me, and judge for yourself. I was on guard at the palace during one of the Queen's state balls. Among the guests was a charming, a lovely girl. I had never seen any one to equal her. Being on duty I was unable to approach her; it would anyhow have been impossible, for the crowd of admirers who were surrounding her. However, I watched her, and heard her speak. What sweet, amiable manners she had, and how intellectual she seemed! My eyes and thoughts were entirely engrossed by her. She, of course, knew nothing of my feelings. I had never spoken to her; I lacked courage; this was quite a different battle-field from what I had been accustomed to fight upon. But, notwithstanding every obstacle, the passion which I had conceived for her increased in secret. I was astonished at the violence of my sentiments. About a month ago I was one evening passing the palace of Hannibal Sehested, where she dwelt. A traveling-carriage was standing at the open door, and a lady was just about to enter it. I stole behind a pillar. It was she. She bent over toward an old man-servant, and whispered a few words to him. I have never been so near her, so near, and yet so far away. Her voice was choked with tears. I heard distinctly but one word; that was Bygholm. Then she entered the carriage, and away it drove. From that moment my whole soul was bent upon finding out where Bygholm was situated. I obtained leave to travel, and here I am."

"And I suppose you have found her whom you sought?" asked Gabel.

"I found no one. The mansion was uninhabited; the house-steward said that the family had gone to Copenhagen. I am eager to be off again. Yesterday a wandering Jew passed by here. I sold him six links of my gold chain; I was embarrassed for money. That can happen when one is not the Rentemester. When I was rummaging among his chest of petty wares, I found this pocket-handkerchief."

So saying, the Captain took a small white handkerchief from his pocket-book, and handed it to Gabel, whose eyes were instantly attracted by the arms, embroidered in the corner of the pocket-handkerchief. He examined it narrowly, and seemed agreeably surprised.

"The squirrel and stars," he said, "is the sign of the Frislander."

"It is her mark, and there is much meaning in it," exclaimed the Captain, as he carefully folded the handkerchief. "I recognized it immediately. At first I could not get the Jew to admit the truth; he said he had bought the handkerchief at Horsen, then that he had exchanged it for something else. At last he admitted that he had found it. Where? Yonder, upon the old bridge, near the water-mill."

Jörgen Brahé was at the moment too much taken up with himself to observe the deep attention with which the Rentemester was listening to him. There was a significant smile upon the old man's face, and its expression was cunning; his clever eyes were fixed inquiringly and penetratingly upon the Captain. Jörgen continued:

"She must, therefore, have been down near the water-mill; you perceive that."

"I perceive that!" Gabel repeated.

"It cannot be so long ago either; the pocket-handkerchief is white and fresh; there are still traces of the perfume she uses. I must, therefore, seek—seek until I find her, and that is the reason why I cannot accompany you."

"When do you propose to recommence your search?" asked the elder gentleman.

"To-morrow, at daybreak."

"That is right, procrastination is not good; but you might also comply with my whim and go to the ruins to-night to see whence the light proceeds that shines and flickers among them."

"I will go there at once," he said; "the clock is close upon the stroke of twelve."

So saying, the Captain buckled his sword-belt tighter and left the inn. The Rentemester remained long standing in the open doorway looking after him. As he turned round and walked into the next room a smile of mingled satisfaction and ridicule passed over his face; he rubbed his hands, and muttered: "One person often reaps what another has sown. So it goes in the world. That cannot be denied."

* * * *

When the Captain reached the castle, he stood for a moment still and allowed his eyes to wander over the nearest objects. While he stood contempleting all the desolation which surrounded him, the sound of a subdued but clear voice issued from one of the passages within the tower. He drew cautiously nearer; the sound came again, more distinctly; it was the complaining voice of a woman or of a child. Immediately afterward a door was opened at the foot of the tower; a darkly-clad female figure appeared and proceeded in slow and measured steps toward one side of the cattle-yard. The grass and weeds softened the sound of her footsteps, but it was impossible to be mistaken, the half circle of the moon just then gliding from among the clouds, casting its beams clearly and distinctly down upon the floating drapery of the form.

Jörgen Brahé was a brave man; his whole life bore witness to this; he had never known what fear was, and yet his heart, at that moment, beat almost audibly. He bent forward, gazed and gazed. The figure continued to glide onward, calmly and solemnly, and with so light a step that it was impossible to distinguish a footfall. Suddenly the Captain seemed to come to a resolution; he issued from the spot, shrouded in darkness, where he had been concealed, toward the vision. The unknown woman paused at the sound of his footsteps. Just then a cloud passed before the moon; its light became obscured, and the Captain beheld nothing more. Down in the cellars the faint creaking of a door was heard, turning on its hinges; then came a bang, as if it were slammed to. The sound was echoed in the long passages, then all was hushed again. An owl screeched up in the dilapidated belfry of the tower; the moon again sailed forth, casting its silvery rays over the fragments of walls, the grass, and the wild creepers half withered around—the vision had disappeared.

* * * *

On the school-master leaving the inn, after having told his story of the specter, he walked at a quiet, measured pace along the winding pathway which leads up to the village of Kirkholm. He carried his clarionet, as usual, under his arm. When he had got far enough off that he fancied he could no longer be seen from the inn, he stopped for a minute, looked about him cautiously on all sides, and then plunged into a small crossway, which led, through the wood of Palsgaard, down to the sea. He seemed to be well acquainted with the place, he hummed a lively air. In the midst of the bay lay a few fishing-boats, and among them, nearest the land, a small yacht half hid by the trees, the branches of which hung over the water.

The school-master proceeded on board this yacht. Stretched upon the deck lay a man asleep, so comfortably wrapped in a sail that only his head and his arms were exposed to view. Him, he woke, and said:

"We will start from here this very night. Wake your comrade and steal up to me as soon as you possibly can; you know where I am to be found."

Then the school-master turned his back upon him and went ashore again.

When he reached the wood, he followed the path which led up to Palsgaard ruin; he always kept in the dark, however, and made a circuit instead of crossing the open country which was in the neighborhood of the inn. He appeared to be thoroughly acquainted with the ruins, for he crept through one of the open window spaces into the cellars and proceeded along the narrow winding passages until he came to a door, the key of which he had in his pocket. When he entered the apartment he brought forth a tinder-box, struck fire, and lighted a lamp which was standing upon a large barrel that served instead of a table. At first the feeble light prevented objects from being distinguished clearly, but gradually, as the flame blazed up, a quantity of different packages, kegs, and bales of goods became apparent, piled up along the naked walls. In one corner of the cellar lay a heap of straw, over this was spread an old sail and a large woolen quilt. Jessing went up to the straw couch and drew the coverlet aside. Far down in the midst of the straw there proceeded a feeble grunt; then a little girl made her appearance rising from the upper end of the bed. She yawned, and rubbed her eyes with both her hands. A good-natured smile stole over Jessing's austere countenance as he placed himself by the child and set her upon his knee.

"Now, Little Lene Marie shall be smartly dressed," he said, "and got ready, and washed her face for the sake of appearance, then we will start off and travel."

Lene Marie was no beauty. She had most untidy light-yellow hair, in which just then several long sticks of straw from the bed were mingled, a face almost as round as a ball, an enormous mouth, and a little impertinent, turned-up nose. From head to foot she was dressed in a gray and red-striped frock, of a thick woolen material, which resembled bed-ticking, and which the school-master had himself sewn for her. Lene Marie was an obedient child; when she observed that she could not escape she put up with what Jessing was doing, she made faces while he washed her with a wet towel, and when he was too rough, and hurt her, she showed her teeth and uttered a subdued ay—y! The sound was always the same, only more or less drawled; the school-master, however, must have known her exceedingly well, for he gave a diversity of interpretations to her muttering.

When he had finished the child bored down under the coverlet with the adroitness of a mole. Just at that moment the door was opened, and a dark, muffled-up form entered the cellar. The school-master did not seem to be taken by surprise at this appearance, he trimmed the wick of the lamp a little, so that it emitted a strong smoke and a clearer light. Then he placed both his arms upon the barrel, and sat looking at the approaching figure. The glare of the lamp fell upon a pale, youthful countenance, with dark eyes and soft, sad features.

"You should leave off roaming about in the moonlight, little lady," he at length said; "you will become asthmatic from the night dews."

"What do you mean?" asked the stranger lady.

"I mean that there are people abroad whom you would not like to meet."

"I must absolutely speak to you," replied the lady, in a timid, humbled tone. "You know we need your help, therefore I have come."

"I know nothing, but that you and an old man who is lame, were stealing about along the sea-shore last night in search of a hiding-place, and I concealed you here among the ruins."

"You promised to convey us away from this coast," she said, hesitatingly.

"That may be done yet," answered Jessing, "but we must judge the proper time."

"We cannot wait, however," she exclaimed, imploringly and sorrowfully. "The old man's life will be in peril if we do not get away this night. Do you hear? He is my father, I am his only daughter, he has only me to protect him. Rescue us, since it is in your power."

The school-master sat a while looking down before him as he listened to her entreaties; when she was silent he raised his head, and cried shortly and decidedly:

"You are a good, upright child, I appreciate that. I will do for you what I can. There are persons, then, who are in search of you, and who can injure you? Let me tell you they have come already. I was speaking to one of them not long ago down at the inn. A resolue fellow, a desperado, who neither believes in necromancy nor in hobgoblins."

"Then you must save us. Do not hesitate!" she continued, laying her hand upon his shoulder. "Time is flying, we had better start at once."

"Have you your papers in order? You are silent," he added, with a good-natured smile, "you have no papers. Well, do not be uneasy on that account. I know a man who has traveled much about the world without papers. I do not say what he is called, but people think he resembles me, and that he goes about with a home-made clarionet under his arm. A name, at any rate, you must have. Who are you?"

"Why do you wish to know?"

"When a person risks his life, he naturally wants to know for whom he does it."

"My father is Herr Sevel Friis, agent for Count Ulfeld's properties in Möen. I am Jeanne Friis, his daughter."

"I can conceive the rest," said Jessing. "Count Ulfeld has run away, escaped from the country, and now they are seizing his estates, and hunting down his friends like hares. Ah, I know that game well enough. I will take you both as freely and safely over to Sweden as I brought you down to these cellars. You may depend upon that!"

"You!" repeated Jeanne, "but you are the school-master."

Jessing shrugged his shoulders and laughed.

"Don't let that disturb you," he said, "I am a school-master, certainly. I am also a musician; neither of my professions are very flourishing. I lead the life of a dog. In the day-time I am a school-master, in the evening I am a musician, and in the night I sail over to Sweden with people who have got into a scrape in Denmark. Go now and get ready, we shall soon be off."

### II.

As Jeanne Friis walked toward the door a fearful noise was heard without, like the falling of stones. At that moment the door was burst open, and Capt. Jörgen presented himself in the opening. Jeanne pulled her hood over her face, and attempted to pass him.

"Permit me!" she said; but the Captain barred the exit.

"Wait a second, I pray you," he answered.

"Sir!" she exclaimed, changing her voice, "you insult me. Let me pass."

"It is she! it is she!" cried Jörgen, exultingly. "I can no longer doubt. I know who is concealed beneath this disguise. I do not wish to insult you. Do not be alarmed; you have less to fear from me than from any other living mortal!"

"You mistake me for another," muttered Jeanne.

"This is impossible!" replied the Captain, eagerly, and as if his mind were perfectly convinced. "When a person has sought as I have sought, no disguise is of any avail. This form, this timid voice, which I would recognize anywhere, all tell me that I am not mistaken. Wait but one second! If you only knew how I have longed to find you. Do not be angry. Had we met in the usual circumstances of life, I would never have ventured to have addressed you thus; but at an hour like this, when your dress, the place and your associates prove that you are unhappy, my boldness may be excused."

"You fear me," he cried. Is there nothing in my voice which can inspire you with faith, nothing that whispers to you that it is impossible for me to deceive?"

Jeanne was silent a moment; then, yielding to a sudden impulse, she pushed back her hood, took a step nearer to Jörgen Brahé, and exclaimed, coldly and calmly:

"What do you desire of me?"

When Jörgen beheld that pale countenance, sublime and ennobled by its sorrowful expression, he uncovered his head, held out both his arms toward her, and murmured, in a voice low, timid, and trembling with bliss:

"Ah, I knew that I was not mistaken. I knew that I must at last find you."

This mild voice, though so humble and tender, did not seem to make the smallest impression upon her.

"Why do you pursue me thus?" she said. "There must be an explanation between us some time or other. Speak now!"

"I thought that you were in need of my assistance," he answered. "Why did you hide yourself, when you knew that I was at hand—I who love you beyond every one else—I, who perhaps would never have had courage to have made this confession, had it not been for this hour of sorrow and distress. You do know something of me."

"Do you think so?"

"One evening in Winter you had returned from a ball," he continued, almost whispering. "You came to the window. Before it, below, there stood a man wrapped in a cloak, silent, listening, reconnoitering, as he was accustomed to do; he had watched you drive away; he saw you return again. The window was open. A word, a prayer was put up to you. The wind blew down to my feet the flowers you were holding in your hand. Here they are; I have hid them ever since!" While Jörgen poured forth this, he drew some small withered blossoms from his pocket-book, and showed them to Jeanne. "Doubtless you have forgotten that evening? In all that I have said no merit is attached to me, I merely wish you to be convinced that you may trust me."

"And what then?"

Jörgen raised his head at this question; he seemed to become taller as he answered:

"Then you shall offer me your white hand, and say 'Soldier! I rely upon you; your race is not capable of deceiving. Come and help me!'"

When Jörgen had pronounced these words, Jeanne Friis drew a step nearer to him; her eyes flashed as she held out her hand to him, and exclaimed:

"Soldier! I rely upon you. Come and help me!"

Jörgen seized her hand, bent forward and kissed it; then he cried in a voice trembling from emotion:

"Demand what you please of me now, you may depend upon it your wishes shall be executed."

"Yes, trust to him, and you will be nicely off, indeed," said the school-master, who had been all the while sitting near the barrel, with both hands under his chin, listening to the conversation.

"Who is that speaking?" asked Jörgen Brahé.

"I stand security for the Captain," continued Jessing, scoffingly. "It is not you he wants to seize, but merely the old man who accompanies you. Yonder at the inn sits Rentemester Gabel, who has been sent out to hunt you up. The Captain promised to help him, and search through the ruins up here until he found you. Yes, I heard the whole proceeding; the window at the inn was open, and I stood outside and listened. You may depend upon the Captain."

"Mercy!" exclaimed Jeanne; "then it was your intention to betray us!"

"I betray—*I!*" repeated Jörgen Brahé, with an expression that seemed to make all further denial superfluous. "I do not understand what you mean."

"Spare your evasions!" replied Jeanne, in a haughty tone, and with a voice increasing in agitation. "I trust you no longer. This, then, is the cause of your coming! Yes, truly, I have seen you before. I have heard you spoken of as a perfect gentleman, and a brave soldier, why should I conceal this? You may know all now. That night that I escaped to join my father, my eyes sought you, and my last thought was of you, and I asked myself: why do I not see him here, as hitherto, he whom, though silent, I understood so well? Now you come again in the night, in the darkness, because you fear to show your face in daylight. How I admire you, false lover! feigning passion for her whom you would deceive. "Why do you linger?" asked Jeanne, with chilling coldness. "What have you been paid to follow us? Where are your accomplices?"

"Here is one of them," said a bland and quiet voice in the open doorway, and the Rentemester Gabel stepped into the cellar.

The school-master still sat with both his elbows upon the barrel, supporting his head in his hands. When he perceived the Rentemester, he raised his eyebrows and exclaimed, with a sneering smile:

"If there are many of you, be so good as step inside. There is room enough for you all."

"One more," said Gabel, beckoning out of the door; upon which the master of the inn entered, armed with a large pitchfork. "I have sent a message for some dragoons from Horsen, and expect them every moment, but I do not believe we shall need them now," added Gabel.

"The deuce!" said Jessing; so there are dragoons expected! Let us trim the lamp, since it is to give light to so many." So saying, he pulled the wick out of the oil, but so clumsily that the lamp went out, and the cellar was plunged into total darkness. "Ah, what a pity that the stupid lamp has gone out," muttered the school-master. "How will the dragoons find their way in here now."

"I have got my match-box in my pocket," said the Rentemester.

"How pleasant to be so thoughtful," said Jessing.

Gabel struck fire and kindled the innkeeper's light; on looking around him he found that Jeanne had disappeared. "Where has the stranger gone?" he asked.

"Who can tell?" replied the schoolmaster. "These ruins here are just like a rat's nest, full of hiding-places and nooks and corners; some lead to the east, others to the west; but some go down to the infernal regions themselves. You must seek her in one of these hiding-places."

Jörgen Brahé had been a silent spectator to this last scene. He stood lost in deep grief, and did not seem to be troubling himself what the others were doing.

"Now is our time!" said Gabel, as he stepped up to him, and laid his hand upon his arm. "His Majesty has sent me here to seize Herr Sevel Friis, who, after Herr Corsitz Ulfeld fell into disgrace, has run away from the Count's estates in Möen, before they were seized, and has taken with him a sum of gold, and good paper money to the amount of thirty-thousand rigs-dollars. I have tracked him from Zealand to Fyen, and so on to Bygholm; it is he and his daughter who are concealed here in these ruins. Where have they gone?"

"What are your fugitives to me?" replied Jörgen Brahé. "Only a man is left here who demands of you what have you done with my honor, Rentemester Gabel, by enticing me to become an instrument in your plans?"

"I do not understand what you mean," answered Gabel.

"No new tricks," said the Captain. "You know perfectly well that her whom I was seeking was a relation of your fugitive."

"No!" replied Gabel, "I did not know it, but I presumed so."

"And that is the reson you induced me to come over here?"

"Our object chanced to be the same. You know that I have confidence in your shrewdness, and I let you act. You were in search of a woman, I of a man. My King sent me over here; I know not who sent you."

Jörgen Brahé remained silent a second before he answered.

"You may thank the Lord, Herr Rentemester, that you are an old man, and that you merely wear this sword as an ornament, and not for use. If glory and honor can be won upon the road you pursue, well and good; my laurels grow upon another tree."

"Patience, Capt. Brahé," replied the Rentemester, "patience! We don't part thus!"

"Go your way, I say. You appear to forget that I am on leave of absence."

"No," replied Gabel, smiling. "The greatest virtue of a Rentemester is to have a good memory. Your leave expires this evening. You must therefore obey."

Jörgen Brahé had defiantly folded his arms across his chest; he let them drop as Gabel read the letter.

"Your life belongs to the King, soldier," said Gabel. "You have periled it too often not to know for whom it was risked. Will you obey the order I have shown you? Yes or no?"

"Command me," said Jörgen Brahé; "but to-morrow you shall answer for what you make me do to-night."

The schoolmaster was still occupying his former place. He had got hold of a piece of chalk, and was busy drawing a splendid little boat with a tremendously tall man rowing it. While thus employed, a cunning smile lighted up his face, as, listening attentively to all that was going on, his eyes were wandering incessantly between his drawing and the speakers.

"What use can you make of me?" Jessing at length said. "Am I to stand with my hands in my pocket and do nothing? How much can I earn by helping you to search for the fugitives?"

"By finding them, do you mean?"

"Of course. We shall seek until we find, that won't take long. You promised five dollars to gain information about the dead people who haunt this place; I opine that ten are a paltry sum to find the living."

"That is an agreement," said Gabel.

"Then follow me," said the school-master, taking up the light.

"Where?"

"In here," he whispered; and he pointed out to Gabel an arched opening in the wall, before which a large barrel had been placed.

The vault they entered was low and damp; a thick nitrous mold covered the walls. Water dripped down from the ceiling, the light flickered in the strong current of air, plaster and fragments of wall strewed the stone floor. From here the school-master led Gabel into the adjoining vault. The arches here were higher.

"Listen, school-master! A word before we go further. You know where the man I seek is hid."

"Do you think so?" said Jessing, with a sneer.

"If you can bring him forth I will count you out two hundred crowns."

"That's a great deal of money," said Jessing.

And Gabel observed that his eyes sparkled as he said these words.

"The money would be easily earned," muttered Jessing, as if speaking to himself. "I have not possessed so much in the whole course of my life. It would be an advantage to Lene Marie. I could engage some one to bring her up, and to teach her to speak." He fell into deep thought after these words; the expression of his face changed several times. "You are a clever man, Herr Rentemester!" he at length exclaimed. "The Captain with the long sword, yonder, whom you sent over here, he fancies he is tracking specters, and thus he finds her whom you are seeking. His Majesty gives you a commission; you receive all the honor, and pay me for carrying it out."

"It always happens so in this world," said Gabel. "One person reaps what another has sown. What do you decide? We must put an end to this affair."

"We must, indeed," said Jessing. He proceeded a few steps further in the vault when the light fell from his hand, and was extinguished upon the ground. "I am unfortunate with the lights to-night," he said; and, before the Rentemester had time to reply, he heard a heavy door slammed to before him. Jessing had disappeared. Gabel called louder and louder; there was no answer; he endeavored to find the door, but could not succeed; his groping hands came in contact, in every direction, with the damp granite blocks. The whole apartment was plunged into the most profound darkness. Meanwhile the school-master stopped a second outside, laughing slyly, and listening, then he wended his way back to the first cellar, where the Captain and the innkeeper were waiting.

"Is not the Rentemester with you?" asked Jörgen Brahé, on seeing Jessing return alone.

"He has business within with the specter," replied the school-master. "He begged me to tell the innkeeper to go home and prepare a dish of öllebröd for him when he returned. He begged the Captain to go to his bed and dream of his beloved. You need not wait any longer here."

"I will, nevertheless, wait awhile," said Jörgen Brahé.

"By the bye!" continued Jessing, "the Rentemester added, if you did not take your departure at once, I was to make you do so, and so I will."

"How will you set about that?" cried Jörgen, laughing.

"You shall soon see," answered the indefatigable school-master.

He walked toward the window, opened the latch, stuck his forefingers into his mouth, and whistled sharply and penetratingly.

"Hollo!" cried a voice from outside. "I'm coming!" And first appeared two enormous top-boots, followed by a pair of legs encased in seal-skin, then the body of a thick, shapeless man came creeping in through the window. After him followed an individual in a low-crowned hat, which shaded a face of which scarcely anything was to be seen except the hair and beard.

"Now we are three and you are only one," said the school-master. "Besides, the fellow who came last is connected with a family in the Old Testament; he is called Goliath, and can, at a pinch, be counted as two men."

"You forget, however, that I carry arms; that makes our number more even," said Brahé, as he took a step backward and drew his sword.

Jessing burst out laughing; he looked upon everything in an amusing light.

"You have a saber, I have only my clarionet, but it is exquisite of its kind." So saying, he unscrewed the mouth-piece from the clarionet, and drew a knife out of it, broad and glistening, and almost as long as a gun. "What do you think of this?" he said.

Jessing strode up to the Captain, and said:

"Sheath your sword, Sir! Depend upon it, it is best to have done with nonsense. Go your way before we force you to do so. Do you persist?"

"I shall remain here until the Rentemester comes," replied Jörgen Brahé.

"Well, remain, then, in the devil's name!" cried Jessing. "You can't prevent what is going to happen." Then he turned toward the two sailors, and said: "Be off with you, my lads! Bring me the old man down to the yacht. He is wounded; if he cannot walk fast enough, carry him in your arms. Be quick!"

The two smugglers disappeared among the barrels. Jessing followed them. Jörgen Brahé went to the exit of the cellar; he stood gazing out. The night was past, the daylight was beginning to dawn; the jackdaws were issuing from the crevices of the walls, and fluttering about over the ruins with shrill, penetrating cries.

Shortly afterward Jessing returned, leading Jeanne Friis by the hand.

"Come fearlessly with me," he said. "You must not be afraid."

"And you will lead us to a spot where no sorrow or danger can approach us, will you not, my friend?" asked Jeanne.

"I will convey you to a place where none of these bloodhounds can approach you," replied Jessing. "As to sorrow, little lady, it is like the Jews, a large family; It is to be met everywhere in this world. One word more! An honest, truthful word! it is not because you are in distress that I will rescue you. Every one ought to take care of himself. It is not your money which has enticed me; but you spoke this evening so beautifully about your aged father, I like that; a good daughter will make a good mother. I have also a little daughter. There she lies," he added, lifting up the woolen coverlet, and drawing Lene Marie forth from her hole in the straw.

The child uttered her usual, "Ay—y!" and struck about her with her hands. This was the second time that she had been awoke that night.

"This is the apple of my eye!" the smuggler continued; and while he stood contemplating the child, his voice gradually became gentle with emotion. "See how nice she is! I have washed her face clean, and put her best dress on her. Speak to the stranger, to the lady, little Lene Marie!"

"Ay—y!" said Lene Marie.

"She can say almost everything that she need," declared Jessing, "but she prefers to be brief, and that is no fault. She is good and innocent, like you. Will you take her with you if all goes well? Her mother—ah, she is where she ought to be. The child does not suit the trade I pursue. One of these days I shall get into a scrape, the laws are strict; then I shall not return, I am well aware of that. Will you take care of her, and bring her up properly, and in the ways of the Lord, and make her an upright girl?"

"I promise you I will," said Jeanne.

"Then all is right!" continued Jessing.

The smuggler wrapped the child in a large woolen cover, and took her up under his arm as if it were a packet of wares he was carrying. Then he led Jeanne Friis to the entrance of the cellar. As they reached the door, Jörgen Brahé stepped forth in front of them.

"Wait a second!" he begged.

Jeanne uttered a shriek, and clung faster to the smuggler.

"We shall see to that," replied Jessing.

Jörgen Brahé seized Jeanne's hand.

"Do you tremble because of me, or because of him yonder?" asked he, passionately. "Not long ago I offered you my services; I risked nothing by so doing. You did not trust me. Now, my honor is at stake if I do not seize your father; but I have said: You are more to me than all the fortunes of the universe. You are free. Go, but do not believe, I pray you, that I came to deceive you."

Then Jeanne seized both his hands, and exclaimed:

"Jörgen, my friend! I have heard every word you and Gabel exchanged. Listen, now, to what I have to say to you. The present moment is for him, my father, who is wounded, and I am his only child; but the future, Jörgen Brahé, is my own, and yours; it shall pay my debt of this evening. Seek me; you have proved that you understand how to find, and if any earthly happiness lies in my power, it shall be laid in your hands."

"Can it be true, can it be true?" asked Jörgen, transported with joy as he knelt before her. "If I find you again, and kneel at your feet, as I am now doing, and venture to repeat what I have confessed here this evening, what then?"

"Ah, if that should happen," replied Jeanne, with a beaming happy smile, as she bent over him, I will say: Herr Captain, a lady's bouquet never falls *by chance* down to the feet of her admirer. Farewell!" she continued, placing her hand over his eyes, which seemed to be gazing into the very depth of her soul. "Farewell! Once more receive my thanks and this flower." And she took a small wild flower from her belt and gave it to him.

"A flower for me!" asked Jörgen.

"Yes," whispered Jeanne, moving toward the door. "A fresh one instead of the withered blossom you have so long treasured."

Jessing stood without with Lene Marie under his arm. He had listened to everything. There was a cunning expression in his countenance as he exclaimed:

"And yet you declared to me that you were not come to the ruins to seek for a treasure! Now go in and let out the lean Rentemester; doubtless he is longing for a little air, the poor fellow!" And he left the cellar.

A quarter of an hour later the early morning sun shone down upon a small yacht, which was sailing out of the bay, before a light and favorable breeze. Jörgen Brahé was standing upon the wooded hill watching it. The Rentemester was stationed down upon the shore, upon the furthest-out stone, pale, and with folded arms. His prey had escaped him. In the stern of the yacht a tall man with a cunning face appeared; he made a speaking trumpet of his hands, and roared to him in such a loud voice that it echoed along the whole beach:

"One person reaps what another has sown."

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Street Cries in Paris.—The reader who has been to Paris has doubtless often listened with wonder, if not always with pleasure, to the cries of the "early birds" who go through the streets at unearthly morning hours, howling, or screeching, or bellowing, or whimpering—as the case may be—announcing in these various tones what wares they have to sell. But the cries one hears in the more central quarters—in the St. Honoré or Chaussée d'Antin quarters—are as the cooing of doves, when we compare them with those which startle you from the profoundest slumber in the Latin Quarter. They come with the dawn—these curious suburban creatures—and the thunders of their approaching invasion may be heard afar off. Your first impression is that of being in a sort of universal lunatic asylum; you might fancy that some neighboring menagerie had broke loose, and that the long-caged beasts were exulting, in their own peculiar way, in their sudden liberty. For these people whose voices so rudely crash in upon your dreams, roar as lions and squeak as monkeys, hoot as owls and bray as asses, hiss as serpents and whine as wolves. Astounded at the uproar, you give a bound to the window, throw it up, stretch your neck out, and see—dapper-little women selling cabbages, and big red-faced farmers weighing beans! I have seen the little street of Savoie so full of them that they, with their little hand-carts, have stretched in a continuous line from one end of it to the other. Fancy this for your first Parisian concert; it is one more startling, if not more harmonious, than "Don Giovanni" or the "Messiah," as you afterward hear them at the Italiens. And Patti, charm she never so subtly, exhibits no more marvelous vocal miracles than do these vendors of turnips and onions and "cheap string-beans." You will perhaps be more indulgent of them when you reflect how hard these poor Latin Quarter costermongers and what not work. These poor little women, with Titanic lungs, have indeed a rough life of it. They live, for the most part, three or four miles outside the city fortifications; these own or rent a modest little patch of land. Here are grown the fruit and vegetables which they hawk in the streets. They must rise long before dawn—and dawn comes early in the long Summer days—pack their little carts and drag them into the town; there for hours they must pull their merchandise through the streets, along square after square, chanting their peculiar refrain, bargaining with this housewife and that, until late in the afternoon, they trudge back home again with pitifully small earnings, to go through the same tough labor on the morrow, and for many morrows after.—*London Society.*

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English Woman's Rights in the Last Century.—"Lloyd's Coffee House" was the name of a club for ladies, founded by Miss Lloyd, and lodged at Boodle's. The members came early, ate, drank, worked, talked, played, paired-off for walks, dined, supped, sang, danced, played again, and returned home at any hour they liked, and in the best manner they could. Women's rights were understood in this sense in the last century! The women were as strong-handed and as loud-voiced as men; but one can hardly now look in at the "Rooms" which used to collect all the beauty and gallantry of Bath, and fancy that that quiet arena had been the field of battle where respective would-be Masters of Ceremonies were foght for with such fierceness on the part of the ladies that the Riot act was read, and they were none the quieter for the process! Jealousies, too, were as effectually raised between them by feathers as by weightier causes of misery. One fine lady nearly broke her heart at beholding the Duchess of Devonshire, in a couple of feathers sixteen inches high, rearing themselves out of a less lofty and clustered plume. The fine lady only recovered her equanimity, after long and fruitless research, on being assured by an undertaker that he would send her a couple of feathers taller than the Duchess's as soon as one of his hearses came back from a "job!" There was a grand audacity in another class who abandoned *Menuets* to the quieter Misses, and adopted the "Fricassée," a new dance introduced at the Festino, (in Hanover-square,) where George Hanger and Mr. Damer stood up against Lady Barrymore and Mrs. Rachel Lloyd. The dance, says a lady correspondent, "begins with an affront; then they fight and fire pistols; then they are reconciled, embrace, and so ends the dance." The kisses went off as loudly as the pistol-shots.—*The London Athenæum.*

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An Eastern Village Festival.—While I was thus reconnoitering the houses in rather a summary way, a number of female voices chanting a primitive kind of melody struck my ears and attracted my attention. I at once directed my steps to the spot from whence the sound had arisen. To my surprise and delight I found a multitude of children and women standing before the wide-open door of a house in which a chorus of young lasses was singing. Having inquired of the bystanders what this musical party meant, I was told that it was a festival in honor of a girl who had just been betrothed. On my getting access into the room where the performance was going on, the sight of a stranger produced a general commotion in the midst of both singers and dancers, some of them shouting and others hiding themselves the best way they could. The remonstrances of some of the people, as well as my own exhortations, succeeded at last in establishing order, and the fair musicians and ballet-dancers were induced to go on with their entertainment. The sight offered by the different groups of young people was of a lively and interesting nature. Blue and scarlet were the predominant colors, as the greater part of the women and girls had selected them for their jackets and large trousers. The hair dress of the most conspicuous among them consisted of a small round bonnet, ornamented with a chain of silver coins, which was worn sliding over the forehead. The betrothed as well as the dancers wore large silver ear-rings, and a huge necklace consisting of a lot of old silver and copper coins, an ornament which did not add much to their natural graces. As far as physical beauty is concerned, I must say that I felt rather disappointed. Some of the girls had highly colored cheeks, good eyebrows and hair, but none classical features. The dance was going on while I was making my investigations, the chorus stimulating the ballet, and the ballet encouraging the singers. I was not, however, to be left unpunished for having thus ventured on forbidden ground. The dancing girls soon indicated to me the propriety of my paying my footing. One of the dancers, a jolly and merry-looking lass, between sixteen and eighteen, made a clever sort of *pirouette*, at the end of which she found herself kneeling respectfully before me. The honor was too great; and to augment my confusion, the eyes of the whole circle were significantly turned upon me. There was, of course, no other way of getting out of the scrape but by submitting to ransom myself with good humor. I took out, therefore, from my pocket a silver coin, and, wetting it in my mouth, stuck it on the forehead of the girl who was passively waiting for her *bakhshish*. The first one thus disposed of, a second took her place and compelled me by the same ceremonial to pay her likewise a contribution. As matters were growing rather tedious, and being justly alarmed at the possibility of seeing the whole of the assembly, dancers, singers, and all, one after the other, kneel before me, I thought it expedient to decline such an honor by not remaining in the place a moment longer.—*Wild Life Among the Koords.*

## "OLD CLO', OLD CLO'."

A witty traveler once remarked that he never knew what English beggars did with their clothes until he went to Ireland, and there he discovered that the Irish beggars had got them. The colonies receive vast hordes of old raiment, as well as old books, while in all the inferior streets of our towns may be seen shops with notices setting forth the readiness of the proprietors to purchase "ladies' and gentlemen's wardrobes," and windows adorned with miraculously fresh-looking second-hand attire. In what we presume to be the higher branches of the trade, a sort of delicate secrecy is evidently considered the correct thing. Ladies are "waited on in their own homes," and promise is held forth that the acquired garments are not for the use of the neighbors of their late owner, but "for the colonies." In humbler localities no such reticence is observed, and the old coat or gown is hung on a hook like a forlorn effigy of the bereaved proprietor, to be purchased, if it so please him, by his next door acquaintance.

Is there any conclusion to be drawn from these little remarks? We think there is rather a curious one, namely, that among the hard-working poor, for whom the cheapness of plain second-hand clothes fully explains and justifies the use of them, there is no sort of shame or shyness about buying them. The pretense and secrecy begin in the class wherein the choice of shabby finery is a distinct evidence of bad taste and degraded feeling. The woman who prefers to wear a silk dress long borne by another, of whose habits she knows nothing, rather than the fresh cotton or honest stuff, which she may buy for the same price for her own sole use, gives proof of liking the pretense of being rich better than the reality of being clean. It is no wonder such a woman desires to conduct her purchases in secret, for there is something really to be ashamed of in them. So there is likewise in the transactions of the over-dressed lady, who, to appear continually in fresh gewgaws, enters into mysterious negotiations with one of these merchants; and, instead of giving her cast-off attire to her own servants, sells them, that she may buy new fripperies. The real poverty which needs either to buy or sell has no disgrace attached to it. The pretense of appearing rich when we are not rich, is a miserable vulgar fault, of which the guilty party ought to be ashamed. Probably on this subject there will be small difference of opinion. To suggest to a splendidly-attired young lady that we think we recognize her aerial dress as having been worn last week by Mrs. A——? or to ask if her delicate satin slippers had not formerly belonged to Miss B——? would be thought to be the very height of insult and impertinence. But if this be so, how comes it, we venture to ask, that there should be a portion of the adornment of every fashionable lady just now, which is something a little worse than a second-hand gown or shoes? A cast-off outer garment would be bad enough, an inner one, still more disagreeable to think of—but what shall we say to a cast-off or cut-off piece of the other person themselves? What is a dress, for nearness of personality, compared to a mass of hair? What borrowed shoes could be so disgusting on the feet of a beautiful woman as a borrowed chignon on her head? We wish that the shame which is felt in the one case about the comparatively harmless outside raiment could be transferred to this real abomination, and that every lady should feel that even to be suspected of wearing the hair of some dead or fever-stricken woman, or woman wretched enough to be willing to sell her natural crown, was as great an insult as to be taxed with wearing a cast-off skirt or a mantle out of an old-clothes shop.

In one of her recent charming stories, Miss Thackeray makes an amusing remark about the way in which the arrangement of the furniture in a room, when its occupants have just left it, seems to convey a sort of ghostly repetition of the late scene. The sofa with the cushions disturbed, and the arm-chairs cosily drawn up to it, reveals the confidential chat; the chairs in solemn circle betray equally the awkward and formal visits. In a similar way we could fancy the opening of every man and woman's wardrobe ought to display in the hanging garments within, a sort of outer husk of the individual to whom they belong; the calix from which a clever botanist could readily detect the character of the flower. Ghost-seers always declare they behold the apparitions of the dead wearing the same kind of stiff brocades, or monastic cowls, or plain black clothes, they have known them to wear in life. And they are perfectly right! Clothes are, or ought to be, part of the ideal of every man and woman, and should belong to the memory of them as in some sort the external manifestation of their forms, their taste, their sentiment of the fitness of things. To dress in other people's clothes, and, worse by far, in other people's hair, is to abdicate our personality—to be neither ourselves nor yet somebody else.—*The Echo.*

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Longevity of Animals.—Fleas may live as long as nine months. Scarcely any observations have been made on the length of life in the molluscoidea and mollusca. Fish appear to have great tenacity of life. Thus, the carp is believed to have attained the age of 150 years, and the pike 267 years, if a ring with the following inscription is genuine: "I am the fish which was first of all put into this lake by the hands of the Governor of the Universe, Frederick II., the 5th of October, 1230." It weighed 350 pounds, and was nineteen feet long. Its skeleton was exhibited at Mannheim, and it was taken at Halibrun, in Suabia, in 1497. Of the amphibia, the toad lives thirty-six years, the frog twelve to sixteen, and various tortoises are inferred to be of great age from their size. Among birds, the parrot, goose, falcon and raven are long-lived, the two former reaching 100 to 120 years, and the two latter exceeding 150 years. Wrens only live two or three years. Among mammals, the whale and elephant have the longest term of life, both probably exceeding 100 years, and possibly reaching 200; horse twenty-five, but occasionally reaching forty years; ox fifteen to twenty years; sheep and goat twelve years; lion twenty to fifty years; cat nine to eighteen years.—*Nature.*

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A Theatrical Show in a Village of India.—A book has just been published in Calcutta about the hill tracts of Chittagony, a district of India, regarding which but little is known—and the peculiarities of the tribes who people it. In it we find the following description of a theatrical exhibition in one of the villages. A traveling theatrical company visits the large villages, and performs in the middle of a large circular tent, surrounded by the audience in a dense crowd, every one smoking; even the actors had cigars, "which at emotional passages were stuck either behind the ear or through the pierced lobe thereof." The music was performed on a wind instrument, "a cross between the clarionet and the trumpet;" a clapper of white wood, "used to emphasize the acrid passages of old age;" and drums of fine musical tone:

"When I arrived, the circle was occupied by about six male performers, and their acting was ludicrously remindful of the European stage. First, the basso would address himself to the chorus in *recitativo*, accompanied gently by the tuned drums and a small invisible instrument of flute-like sound; then full power would be turned on by the whole company. The story or action of the drama, as it seemed to me, was something after this fashion. First, the King with four or five attendant courtiers, is discovered walking in his garden. Bass solo by his Majesty; he bewails the willfulness of the Princess Royal, who has set her heart upon the worthless young scamp So-and-So, instead of the admirable match that she might make; grumbling and sympathetic chorus of courtiers follows.... The monarch stops for a moment to light his weed at one of the footlights, and then commences an aria expressive of intense vexation of spirit during which the courtiers wisely retire. Enter then the young scamp of a lover, il primo tenore, got up in all the height of hill dandyism....A duel follows, in which the infuriated monarch tears from the tenore's ear the flower which his lady-love had given him; and the first act appropriately closed by the King kicking the lover off the stage. ....The next scene showed the princess and three faithful attendants. She has absconded from her father's house, and they are now wandering in the jungle, waiting for the lover. The female performers were three very pretty girls, and there was beside one comic male retainer. It was curious to see how closely these girls resembled the pictures of Chinese princesses that one sees on screens and in pictures—dress, figures and fans, all Celestial. The performers, without exception, all played their parts, singing and speaking to each other, and not at the audience....The piece, of course, closed in the happy conjunction of the lovers and the traditional parental blessing.

## THE VOICE OF WOE.

"The language of passion, and more peculiarly that of grief, is ever nearly the same."

An Indian chief went forth to fight,
And bravely met the foe.
His eye was keen—his step was light—
His arm was unsurpassed in might;
But on him fell the gloom of night—
An arrow laid him low.
His widow sang with simple tongue,
When none could hear or see,
*Ay, cheray me!*

A Moorish maiden knelt beside
Her dying lover's bed.
She bade him stay to bless his bride;
She called him oft her lord, her pride;
But mortals must their doom abide—
The warrior's spirit fled.
With simple tongue the sad one sung,
When none could hear or see,
*Ay, di me!*

An English matron mourned her son,
The only son she bore.
Afar from her his course was run—
He perished as the fight was done—
He perished when the fight was won—
Upon a foreign shore.
With simple tongue the mother sung,
When none could hear or see,
*Ah, dear me!*

A Highland maiden saw
A brother's body borne
From where, from country, king and law,
He went his gallant sword to draw;
But swept within destruction's maw,
From her had he been torn.
She sat and sung, with simple tongue,
When none could hear or see,
— *Oh, hon-a-ree!*

An infant in untimely hour
Died in a Lowland cot.
The parents own'd the hand of power
That bids the storm be still or lour;
They grieved because the cup was sour,
And yet they murmured not.
They only sung with simple tongue,
When none could hear or see,
*Ah, wae's me!*

THOMAS SMIBERT.

## THE FAMOUS CLOSERIE DES LILAS.

This is situated at the upper end of the Boulevard Sebastopol, quite a distance beyond where the walls of the Luxembourg Gardens border upon that really beautiful and imposing thoroughfare. In Winter it is neither more nor less than a tightly-closed dancing-hall; but when the genial warmth has come with the latter days of May, one of its longer sides is removed, and now the hall opens upon an ornate little garden, full of shrubbery and sly nooks, lighted, not too brilliantly, with many-colored Chinese lanterns, and its arbors supplied with seats and tables, whither the dancers, heated by their saltatory exertions, may retire for flirtation and refreshment. It is the favorite place, of all places, for the students and grisettes to gather; and night after night you may see the same faces there in multitudes, going through the same exciting evolutions as if they never would tire of it. Approaching it at about 8 in the evening, on Mondays, Thursdays and Sundays—for it is only open thrice a week—you would not fail to see the students and their gaily-dressed companions pouring in at the door, and a crowd of the poorer population standing outside, and watching them go in with wistful eyes. You entered by a brilliantly-lighted door, and forthwith found yourself in *queue*, each being obliged to wait his turn to procure his ticket. A paltry franc was the charge of admission for messieurs; the demoiselles went in free. Inside it was a very different place from the Jardin Mabille, which has been so frequently described, both as to the hall itself and those who occupied it. It was dazzlingly lighted up. You descended a long, wide staircase; when you reached the bottom, you observed on your left a long, raised box, with palisades, a sort of interior verandah. Here tables and benches were set, and the accommodation was intended for those who preferred to sit eating and drinking, while at the same time having a fine look-out upon the performances below. Opposite the entrance was a little box, where a rosy grisette dealt out cigars, wine and beer, either to the guests themselves or to the sprightly garçons to carry to the verandah or to the snug arbors outside in the garden. Inclosed on three sides was the dancing floor; in the center a raised circular pavilion, where an orchestra, which produced a lively, thumping music, by no means despicable, was stationed. The long side behind them was quite open, and introduced you, first to a roofless restaurant crowded with tables, and then to the thickly-shrubbed garden. When we entered the couples had not yet got to dancing, but were gathered chattering or laughing in groups, or performing all sorts of lively antics. The men were evidently nearly all of the poorer student class, the women grisettes and shop-girls, but hardly one who was not dressed in the top of the fashion, the very flashiest of French "girls of the period." Finally, the orchestra-leader hung a card outside the pavilion, on which one read "1st danse—Cotillon." This was the signal for a vast amount of confusion, running, screaming and squabbling, each couple being ambitious to secure a place on the principal floor. Then the orchestra struck up one of those rollicking, infectious airs which one so seldom hears outside of Paris, and to which it must be that Parisian musicians alone know how to give just the proper twang and sparkle. And what dancing it was that ensued! The couples rushed into it with a whirl and a scamper, forgetting, apparently, the moment the first note struck, everybody and everything in the world in their enthusiasm. The card certainly said "cotillon." I had to reassure myself of the fact; but it would have puzzled the most accomplished of our Anglo-Saxon dancers to recognize any of the figures which, under that name, are familiar to us. There was, apparently, neither rhyme nor method in it; it was a rush and a jump and a caper, a shooting out of legs and arms, hair dishevelled dancing about the face, dresses flying horizontal this way and that, hats whirling up to the ceiling and back, shouting and screaming, and a pandemonian noise of thump, thump, thump, thump on the hard floor. The gestures and the postures, the wriggling and the contortions, were so amazing, that I doubt if such a sight is ever seen outside of the Latin Quarter—or a lunatic asylum. The students, many of them, smoked as they danced; and some of the more skillful exhibited gyrations which would have made their fortunes if they had only offered themselves as acrobats at the Cirque de l'Impératrice. As the evening wore on, the dancing seemed to wax fiercer and fiercer, the manners of the dancers to become less and less decorous, and the crowd ever to increase in its numbers. By and by a multitude of mere lookers-on had come in, and stood amazed, gazing at some couple which was making an especial sensation with their energy or skill. All that I can say of the other dances is, that the waltzes and the polkas, the lancers and the mazurkas were as difficult to recognize as was the "cotillon;" the music was the only link of resemblance; for the rest, the dancers leapt and flew about much as they pleased. While the dance was going on within, without, in the garden, there were many couples promenading or seated at the tables quaffing champagne and sipping ice-cream. The garçons flew about with their trays loaded down with the good cheer; the demoiselles were chatting gaily, or now and then singing a snatch from OFFENBACH's operas; students were playing dominoes or picquet at the tables, others walking up and down and enjoying their cigarettes; and the whole scene, with its contrasts and brilliancy, its excitement and noise, its antics and coquetry, was not one soon to be forgotten by the foreigner from more sober climes. It was after 11 before the orchestra played the final air, and the *gendarmes*, who had been watching the scene from a corner, lest there should be any disturbance, formed a line, and drove the company before them, like a flock of sheep, doorward; and we returned to our lodgings impressed with the fact that we had seen student life on its most reckless and brilliant side, and a side which betrayed them to be, with all their virtues and cleverness, true Frenchmen in morals and love of free and easy gayety.—*Geo. Makepeace Towle, in London Society.*

PECULIARITIES OF THE ARABS.—No Arab is ever curious. Curiosity with all Eastern nations is considered unmanly. No Arab will stop in the street, or turn his head round to listen to the talk of bystanders. No Arab will dance, play on an instrument, or indulge in cards or any game of chance; since games of chance are forbidden by the Koran. Never, moreover, invite an Arab to take a walk with you for pleasure. Although the Arabs are on occasion good walkers, they have no notion of walking for amusement, they only walk as a matter of business. Their temperance, their constant out-door habits, render all exercise for exercise sake unnecessary; they cannot, therefore, understand the pleasure of walking for walking sake. What Arabs like best is to sit still, and when they see Europeans walking up and down in a public place in Algeria, they say, "Look, look, the Christians are going mad!" The Arab does not even mount on horse-back except as a matter of business or for his public fêtes and carousals. And when you do walk you must never walk quickly. Just as in speaking, you should not talk fast or loud, for the Koran tells you: "Endeavor to moderate thy step, and to speak in a low tone, for the most disagreeable of voices is the voice of the ass."

Indeed, it was observed by a famous Arab: "Countless are the vices of men, but one thing will redeem them all, propriety of speech." And again, "Of the word which is not spoken I am the master, but of the word which is spoken I am the slave." The famous proverb, "Speech is of silver, but silence is of gold," is a motto of Arab origin.

A silent, grave people the Arabs, and a polite one, too, as we said, very much given, nevertheless, to highway robbery on a large scale, which they call razzias in Algeria; but the Arab's tent is always open to you, and you get any amount of couscoussou, camel's milk, or even roasted mutton if he has it. You will be treated as a "guest from God," as long as you are under his roof, after which "Your happiness is in your hands," which means that your host who fed you in the evening may, at a decent distance from his tent, rifle your saddle-bags in the morning, and let the "powder speak to you" if you object, after which "Allah be merciful to you."—*All the Year Around.*

HOLIDAY-MAKING OF DIFFERENT PEOPLES.—Few things are more interesting in their way than the study of the habits of different peoples as indicated in the character of their recreations. With Scandinavians, Teutons and nations strongly dashed with Saxon blood, eating and strong drinking are the great features of holiday-making. Germans are men of large appetite, as no one can doubt who has watched their performances at the midday meal; but when they set deliberately about pleasure, they give drinking decided preference. On gala days in the Thiergarten or the Prater, sausages and sauerkraut, and trifles of the sort, are made subsidiary to the great beakers of beer they drain, as worthy descendants of the heroes who saw their Valhalla in a beer cellar with bottomless horns. In Paris the *cafés chantants* offer you little but ices and chocolate, and beverages generally, while at the Château des Fleurs or Mabille the style and price of the comestibles bind habitués of moderate means over to temperance. They are arranged purely with an eye to artistic effect, as open-air concerts, theaters and ball-rooms—where chansons unmistakably ambiguous, dramas worse than illegitimate, and dancing much more than unembarrassed are the staples of the entertainment. Further to the south, on Spanish alamedas and Italian plazas, you may feast the eyes on gracefully-draped figures, and the soul on the lightest of music, but the body must refresh itself in Barmecide fashion. Now, most Englishmen are like the Fat Boy in "Pickwick." They don't at all object to a drop of something when it's good, but they "likes eating best."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE "DEN" OF A PARIS STUDENT.—What a quaint museum of room was that little garret of his, shut in by the roof, which came bluntly down and cut off the larger part of its front side, leaving scant space foe windows, and in consequence of which he could not rise without being in full possession of his presence of mind, the danger of head-bumping was so imminent! The floor was carpetless, of course, bare bricks being the softest solace to the feet, excepting that here and there a rude mat relieved their cheerlessness. The walls were simply whitewashed, and that long ago. But the room was nevertheless, somehow, attractive. It was full of the most suggestive odds and ends, giving plentiful hints of the tastes and habits of its occupant. The narrow closet was carefully piled up with bottles, full and empty, of *vin ordinaire;* from the walls hung not only cheap prints, representing the many stars of the ballet and the Prado, famous singers and actors, curiously mixed up with engraved copies from the old masters, and notable historical or classical tableaux, but likewise with quaint *esquisses* of the student's own handiwork, mostly caricature portraits of his friends, and half-finished squibs which he had thought not good enough for the illustrated papers. That he was not deficient in the bump of self-esteem was apparent from the multitude of pomade and scent bottles, powder-puffs, stray shirt-studs, and other knicknacks and concomitants of the toilet which lay in hopeless confusion on his tables, desks, bureau and mantel. There were heaps of books and papers in the several corners, and scattered hopelessly about the floor; an old violin—solace of many a lonely hour—lay in affectionate proximity to his pipes, of all colors and sizes, and his tobacco-pouches of various and unique workmanship. About the fire-place were numerous culinary appliances—notably a black-looking pot, which was a mute Jack-at-all trades, for in it he boiled his eggs, roasted his coffee, fried his beef, made his soups, mulled his wine, and performed numerous other culinary exploits. He never had a fire in his room excepting when he wanted to cook something; and was wont to sit there, he said, many Winter afternoons, scratching with stiff hands on his violin, with frozen breath and shaking limbs. Yet you would, perhaps, search in vain in the gilded *salons* in the Champs Elysées for a more boisterously happy, a more jollily noisy, or a more thoroughly captivating talker than this red-haired Auvergnat student, a toiler in the college, and a Titan in the dance.—*"Life in the Latin Quarter," in London Society.*

ACCORDING TO COCKER.—COCKER's *Arithmetic* was not published until some years after his death. It was edited from the author's manuscripts by his friend JOHN HAWKINS, who was, like himself, a writing-master. The book is entitled, *A Plain and Familiar Method, suitable to the Meanest Capacity, for the Full Understanding of that Incomparable Art.* The author's own preface is a composition of amusing verbosity. Indeed, in its extreme grandiloquence it well nigh out-Cockers COCKER. The style of the opening sentence, in particular, reminds one of the well-known cry of the Turkish costermongers, "In the name of the Prophet, figs!" "Having, by the sacred influence of Divine Providence, been instrumental to benefit of many by the useful arts of writing and engraving, now, with the same wonted alacrity, I cast this, my arithmetical mite, into the public treasury, beseeching Almighty God to grant the like blessing as on my former labors." He then proceeds to state that he had long been desired by his friends to publish, "who, in a pleasing freedom, have signified to me that they expected it would prove extraordinary." The work is presently stated to be addressed, 1. "To the honored merchant: knowing that as merchandise is the life of the weal-public, so practical arithmetic is the soul of merchandise." 2. "For excellent professors, whose understandings soar to the sublimity of the theory and practice of this most noble science, that they may employ this tractate as a monitor to instruct their young tyros." 3. "For you, the ingenious offspring of happy parents, who will willingly pay the full price of industry and exercise for those arts and choice accomplishments which may contribute to the felicity of your future state; for you, I say, ingenious practitioners, was this work composed, which may prove the pleasure of your youth and the glory of your age."—*All the Year Round.*

## RELICS OF ANCIENT CUSTOMS.

The following notes of a Koordish house and of certain "cisterns," about which XENOPHON long ago wrote, are from *Wild Life Among the Koords*, a book recently brought out in London:

"A little door seemed to give access into a kind of store-room; thither, therefore, I hastened to introduce myself. The *sans-façon* manner with which I set to explore every corner of the establishment seemed rather to amuse the people of the house, who, with laughter, tried to make me understand that there was nothing worth seeing in that place, which, after all, was a simple store-room. Of course it was natural enough that they should think so, and no one, I am sure, would have ever imagined that in that store a most interesting historical discovery was about to be made. On entering my eye caught sight of a cemented cistern, oblong in shape, having the appearance of an ancient sarcophagus. A hole perforated near one of the corners showed immediately that this vessel was used for the preparation of some liquid substance. To the right and the left of this cistern were to be seen two rows of earthen jars of different sizes; the largest must have been about four feet high. The shape of these jars was so like that of the ancient Greek amphoræ, that they might have been mistaken for them. No specimen of this kind had as yet been met with by me in any other part of the East. The marks of age were visible on the surface of these vases, and some of them had been mended, their broken fragments being stuck together with tar. I was naturally prompted to inquire of the people of the house for what purpose they used the cistern, and what was in the amphoræ? The answer was that almost every family throughout the country had those things. The Musselmans make use of the cistern to extract from barley a liquor known all through the East by the name of 'bozah,' a fermented sort of malt liquor. Another kind of liquor is extracted from the pomegranate, and is known under the denomination of 'nardenk;' this gives a very refreshing beverage for the Summer season. Vinegar and pickles are likewise, they added, prepared inside the cistern. The Armenian giaours, my interlocutors said humorously, employ their cisterns to make wine and 'raki,' (whisky.) As for the jars, they serve to preserve and keep those liquors. These answers did not, as yet, satisfy my curiosity. Something more I thought could be learned, and therefore went on with my examination. 'Whence,' I asked, 'did you get those jars? Is there any place about here where such things are made?' 'God knows who made them,' answered one of the fellows, giving a slovenly shake of the shoulders, 'since we were born we have had them here. Our fathers and forefathers have made use of them just as we do.'

These words of the Koord were enough to throw a gleam of light over my mind, and to carry me back to the remotest period of historical record. I recollected that XENOPHON, while relating the retreat of the Ten Thousand, mentions that, on marching through the Kardukian Mountains, his army was stationed in villages where the houses were so well provided with wine that this liquor was kept in cemented cisterns. Stimulated by these recollections I set myself eagerly to examine the jars as well as the cistern, not omitting to have a taste of the liquors which they contained. I requested for that purpose that one or two of the jars should be opened. The liquors I found in them were, as the people of the house had been stating, bozah and nardenk. The former has the taste and appearance of malt liquor. Nardenk is a liquor extracted from pomegranate; it is of an acid taste, rather agreeable; mixed with water it is a cooling beverage. All that I thought worth seeing here once examined, I inquired of the people who were with me whether it was possible to get some of the wine which the Armenians of the place are in the habit of drinking. On receiving an affirmative answer, I left the house, accompanied by one of the Koords, and directed myself, under his guidance, toward one of the neighboring Armenian houses. On my way I came across BEHERAM-AGHA, who, having seen me disappear at an early hour, had been wondering what had become of me all this while. 'The caravan is on the point of starting,' said BEHERAM, 'we are waiting for you.' 'Well,' I replied, 'I won't be a minute before coming; will you come and have a drop of wine with me? We will drink a viva together.'

BEHERAM followed me, but one could easily perceive from his countenance that the poor man did not understand how I could desire to drink wine at such an hour of the day. We entered the house into which the guide introduced us without much formality. On my requesting the proprietor to let us have a taste of his wine, the Armenian went to open the door of a room of the same style as the store-room I had seen. Thither I followed him, accompanied by BEHERAM, and there the same cistern and amphoræ presented themselves before us. The Armenian poured out some wine into a tumbler and handed it over to me. The color of this liquor had something of the ruby tint, though it was not quite clear and limpid; the taste was of that character peculiar to Eastern wines in general; but I must confess that, though not a connoisseur, I did not find any remarkable flavor about it. XENOPHON, who mentions, as we said, the existence of cisterns full of wine, states likewise, in other parts of his work, that he had met in the Armenian and Kardukian villages with a kind of wine exceedingly fragrant and nice. In another passage the Greek historian speaks also of a kind of malt liquor kept in earthen jars. My researches have, I think, put beyond doubt the accuracy of XENOPHON's statements, and are of a nature to show the historical, geographical and ethnological importance which is to be attached to the accounts handed down to posterity by that illustrious writer. Every phrase, every word of his is found, after an interval of twenty-three centuries, to be of the most scrupulous exactitude, leaving no room for doubt and controversy.

Since XENOPHON, no one has been in a position to give a faithful and detailed description of Koordistan and Armenia. In 1833 Capt. WILBRAHAM, of the East India Company's service, published an account of his journey through those regions; but the description given by that officer is summary and incomplete. He states in his work that he felt disappointed in finding that the wines of Armenia were not so fragrant and agreeable as XENOPHON asserts them to be. He regrets likewise not having been able to detect any traces of the malt liquor and of the earthen jars mentioned in the Greek historian's narration. As for the cemented cisterns, WILBRAHAM seems to have been entirely ignorant of them. The different parts of XENOPHON's description are now proved to be correct, and are placed beyond any doubt."

### The Charges Against Col. Patrick.

*From the Elmira Advertiser, June 24.*

A few weeks since allusion was made to the fact that charges of a grave and serious character had been made against Col. E. L. PATRICK, in the matter of obtaining pensions from the General Government, after the parties entitled to the same had been some time dead. At the time our former article appeared Col. PATRICK had given bail in the sum of $7,000 to answer any indictment which should be found against him in the matter by the Grand Jury of the United States Court. The Court is in session at Canandagua this week, and the case of Col. PATRICK was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury on Wednesday. We are informed by Col. PATRICK that no bill was found by the jury, and that the case was promptly dismissed by them.

### The Massachusetts Legislature. What it Did and What it Did Not.

*From the Boston Traveler, June 24.*

The Legislature was in session 170 days! There were passed 409 bills and 87 resolves—a few less than in the previous year. Among the things not done by the Legislature were these:

No aid was granted to the Hartford & Erie Railroad, and that enterprise is to languish another year, in consequence. The State Constabulary was not abolished, and that force will continue to be the terror of evil doers. The proposition to elect legislators for a term of two years was defeated, one of the strong arguments against it being that it originated with a Democrat. The proposition to allow voting without the previous payment of a tax was lost. The effort to abolish the office of Surgeon-General failed. Amherst College didn't get the $60,000 asked for, but it did get $25,000. The bill to prevent trap, pound and seine fishing was lost. Mr. CRANE's railroad consolidation scheme miscarried, as did many other railroad bills. The Eight hour bill failed in the House. The schemes for annexing Charlestown, Brookline, Brighton, West Roxbury and Somerville to Boston, miscarried.

Among the important measures that were carried were these: The bill to allow free sale of malt liquors became a law, receiving the signature of Gov. CLAFLIN; a resolution was passed favoring the annexation of Canada; four new towns were incorporated; the salaries of several State-house officials were increased, as they ought to be, if sessions are to be as long as this one; the work of preparing a new State valuation was turned over to the Secretary of State; towns are authorized to return to the old school district system; constructive witness fees are abolished; separate prisons for women are provided for; Boston is authorized to have a Board of Street Commissioners; a great public park, in or about Boston, is authorized; The Crispins received a charter for a Grand Lodge.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We have been asked to call the attention of those interested in the evangelization of the Indian tribes, to the total destruction by a hurricane of the Mission buildings of the Santee Sioux Agency, Nebraska. This Mission is said to be one of the most successful and important of all similar organizations for the Christianizing of our native heathen. The whirlwind and water-spout which passed over the buildings in the beginning of the present month, carried everything before them, and caused a destruction of twenty thousand dollars' worth of property, leaving the teachers located there without home, or food, or clothing. It has been resolved not to apply for Government aid to repair this calamity, but to rely upon the voluntary donations of all friends of civilization and religion. Our correspondent who incloses these details, is Rev. WILLIAM H. VIBBERT, of Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.

Judge JAMES HUGHES writes from Washington City to the editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, requesting to be announced as a candidate for Congress *before the people.* He does not wish to be elected, and does not expect to be, but states further on that he would fain be a representative of the people, "responsible to them and to them alone." Parties, he thinks, are necessary evils, and he believes that the time has come when those existing fail to be a safe medium for the expression of the people's will. The "new and coming party," which he desires to found, is to be Democratic without having sympathized with treason, and Republican without accepting negro equality, or doing sundry other things very heinous in the sight of the very independent Judge JAMES HUGHES.

A scientific journal gives some details, more graphic than refined, about the voracity of French soldier named TARARE, who seems to have been the very Prince of Gluttons. At seventeen years of age, when weighing only one hundred pounds, he could eat twenty-four pounds of beef in as many hours. From the day of his admission into the army, he was recognized as a curiosity by the doctors, and was ordered "quadruple rations, with pickings and waste meat, but often slipped into the dispensary to finish off a poultice or two." One day he was observed to seize a large cat; and, after sucking its blood, left, in a very short time, only cleanly-picked bones, the hair being rejected, in the course of about half an hour, like other carnivora. He was fond of serpents and eels, swallowing them whole. On another occasion he consumed in a few minutes a repast, spread out for fifteen German work-people, of milk, &c., after which he was blown out like a balloon. In the presence of some officers he swallowed, at one sitting, thirty pounds of liver and lights. His insatiable appetite was for once in his life made useful, by his being selected to convey a correspondence between Gen. BEAUHARNAIS and a French Colonel, which was inserted in a box and swallowed; but he was caught and soundly thrashed. He fell under suspicion of having eaten a child fourteen months old. It is stated that he was of mild and gentle manners and aspect. After death his stomach was found in a very diseased condition.

In Kentucky people are becoming somewhat *blasé* in the matter of school exhibitions. To revive, apparently, the waning interest in these events, a composer of uncommon originality provided, lately, a first-class sensation by setting to music MILTON's description of the battles between the armies of Heaven and Hell. The execution was committed to an orchestra of four pianos, eight guitars, a violoncello and a flute. The powers of the players must have been taxed to their utmost to represent the following, which constitute some of the points of this great effort:

> "First Onset; General Engagement; Satan Repulsed. Morning Call of Infernal Trumpets and Rallying of Forces. The Infernal Machines Trained and Opened upon the Celestial Hosts. Terrific Battle of the Mountains. Celestial Trumpets answered by Infernal Trumpets. The Foes Dismayed; Hurling Themselves in Wild Chaos from the Verge of Heaven, down, down to the Bottomless Pit of Perdition."

The torture inflicted on that solitary violoncello, affords ample scope for the exercise of the imagination.

A waiter at the St. James' Hall restaurant in Regent-street, London, lately committed suicide, owing to his inability to meet his debts of honor. The poor fellow appears to have been a curious mixture of good nature, scrupulous honesty and general rakishness. Some letters were found in his pockets addressed to a landlady under whom he had served, wherein he referred to her inattention to the comfort of her female servants, gave an account of a certain 19s. 3d. which he owed, and hoped his brother would pay, and stated that he had lost all his money on horse-racing, boat-racing, billiards and gambling-houses. His mode of suicide was characterized by a terrible display of resolution. He first cut his throat, but not sufficiently to cause death. Then finding there was no place in the room high enough to hang himself from, he fastened a rope in the cupboard, tied his feet together and secured them to a chest of drawers, and then throwing himself off his balance, attained a position from which he could not have recovered himself even had he desired, and so met the death he had with horrible ingenuity rendered certain.

According to the Jamestown *Journal*, there lives in the town of Harmony, Chautauqua County, a husband and wife who have not exchanged words for twenty-one years. In 1849 the husband contradicted his better half harshly before company, and she threatened that in default of better behavior she would never speak to him again. The husband replied that he wished nothing better, and the wife took him at his word. They have continued to live together in this taciturn fashion ever since, and during the long silence have had several children. Their intercourse is conducted in an indirect manner through one of the children, as, for instance, by asking a child at table, "Will your mother have some meat?" which is answered in the same roundabout fashion. The couple is said to be wealthy, and to be owners of a pretty large farm.

Here is a story told by SMOLLETT, worthy of being revived at the present time. "Mr. H., some years ago, being in the Campidoglia at Rome, made up to the bust of Jupiter, and bowing very low, exclaimed, in the Italian language, 'I hope, Sir, if ever you get your head above water again, you will remember that I paid my respects to you in your adversity.' This sally was reported to the Cardinal CAMERLENGO, and by him laid before the Pope, BENEDICT XIV., who could not help laughing at the extravagance of the address, and said to the Cardinal, 'Those English heretics think they have a right to go to the Devil in their own way.'"

The Cincinnati *Commercial* descants, with horrible minuteness, upon the cruelty of that common restaurant practice of keeping a green sea turtle pinioned and lying on its back in a show window, as an advertisement, and on the effect which such treatment must have upon the animal, by and by to be converted into human food: "Its bloodshot eyes, the disgusting stream of mucus from its mouth, and the confinement in one unnatural position for days, and perhaps weeks, at a time, are proof sufficient that its flesh is fevered, and therefore unwholesome as food. Who that sees the exhibition of the cruelty, and reflects upon its effect upon the animal, will relish the Summer luxury?"

The new laws with reference to convents in Austria have already to some extent been taken advantage of. A nun from the establishment at Linz lately claimed their protection, on the ground of persecution and ill-treatment. She had entered the convent at the age of seventeen years, bringing with her a dower of 20,000 florins, and being besides a wealthy heiress, the greater part of her fortune ultimately became the property of the convent. At first she was treated with great friendliness, but having become unpopular with the rest of the nuns, she was subjected by them to every conceivable annoyance. Once her resolution of quitting the convent was taken, her religious adviser cajoled and threatened in vain. She told the Bishop that she would rathar go into service than remain any longer, and she is now residing at Vienna.

It has been stated that several of the large publishing houses in New-York have signified a desire to start a Protective Association, for the purpose of stopping a practice common among retail dealers, of selling books and magazines under cost price, in order to build up a trade at the expense of their neighbors. It is proposed that each firm should bind itself not to sell to parties who are known to have undersold the market, and so put a stop to a dishonorable and ruinous piece of business strategy.

An English commercial traveler named CHAPMAN, married some years ago a girl named WALLER, and had at the same time another wife living. About a year since he revealed the fact to her and began to subject her to a course of abuse. A few weeks ago he left her with a weekly allowance of $2 80 for herself and two children. On the Sunday following he called at her residence in London and took out, in her absence, one of the children. Coming in shortly after, she took the other child, aged six months, and followed him to one of the piers on the Thames. She began to reproach him with his treatment of her. "Take the children home," was his reply. "No, I will throw them out into the river," she said. "What are the children to me?" asked the man. The woman replied, "The children are yours; I will throw them into the river, and myself after them." "Do it, do it," said CHAPMAN. Taking the children in her arms, she immediately jumped into the water, whence the three were with difficulty rescued, and the woman is committed on a charge of attempted murder, and the man goes free!

The Methodist ministers of Cincinnati have been greatly exercised over the question of licensing women to preach the Gospel. The discussion was brought up from the fact of a Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN COTT having been licensed as a regular Methodist preacher of the Troy Conference, and having been denied recognition, on her removal to Massachusetts, by the New-England Conference. The balance of opinion appeared to be on the side of permitting women to do such work in the Church as they may feel fitted for, but that they ought to be content to do so without clamoring for formal recognition. Some of the reverend speakers expressed a good deal of alarm at the sentiments expressed by the woman's rights advocates. A Mr. FERGUSON said that "the women seemed to be going into this movement with a hop, step and a jump. They wanted to ascend the ladder without taking the intermediate steps." "They feel almost sorry that they were not made men. When God made them male and female he didn't make any mistake. The mistake is in another direction." No definite action has as yet been taken on the subject.

According to the *Figaro*, a journal, to suit the Paris palate, ought to be compounded as follows:

| | Grammes. |
|---|---|
| Distilled spirits of bad faith | 50 |
| Vitriolic abuse | 18 |
| Extract of Socialism | 13 |
| Picratic excitations | 12 |
| Elixir of mutual admiration | 17 |
| Essential oil of bitter almonds | 49 |
| Tincture of tomfoolery | 11 |
| Anarchic extractum | 32 |
| Essence of Atheism | 14 |
| Corrosive sublimate of every known Government | 30 |
| Syrup of canards | 9 |

The whole to be well shaken up together. N. B.—As this mixture burns indelible marks, the compounder must take care, in agitating the bottle, to let none of its contents fall upon his own fingers.

Like other Parisian novelties, the mixture is not altogether unknown here.

Philadelphia has a school director who lately failed to discriminate between a ticket for a hog raffle and a ticket of admission to the Girls' High School. This gentleman has since distinguished himself at a school-meeting by making the following speech, apropos of certain resolutions for which he had voted, and which were introduced by a lengthy preamble, in which the word whereas was four times employed: "Mr. Chairman," said he, "I don't believe in no shenanagin whatever. I expect to do business on the square. When them resolutions kem up I went in for 'em. You've ordered them passed. What I want to know is, why you took in them four resolveds and then try to shut up our eyes by saying nothin' about the four whereases." This lynx-eyed public man is said to be unable to read or write.

Dr. DUPRE has given in *Hardwicke's Science Review* the results of his analyses of the leading varieties of European wines. The Rhine wines he regards with special favor. They are characterized by a moderate alcoholic strength, from seven to twelve per cent., a high proportion of volatile ethers, and the fermentation is very perfect. Good Rhine wine he considers pure and wholesome, and well adapted for keeping, besides having frequently an exquisite bouquet. As a general beverage, he thinks the lighter sorts of clarets, especially when diluted with about half water, the most wholesome of all. Hungarian wines he considers inferior to both of the preceding, and Greek wines to be vitiated by a large proportion of acetic acid. Sherrys, even when reputed "natural," are fortified up to an alcoholic strength of between fifteen and twenty-two per cent. To attain perfection they must be kept for many years in bottle. The same remark is made with reference to port, both as to strength and maturity.

FELIX ROGERS, the actor, and his troupe, have had difficulties with the lessee of the Varieties Theater at St. Louis. Mr. ROGERS expected to find the Varieties "one of the most orderly theaters in the West, a first-class institution," &c., but was disagreeably surprised to find that he and his troupe were expected to assist at the Sunday evening performances; that the payments were rather irregular; and that, although "every actress accompanying him was a lady in the fullest sense of the word, they had been expected to do things which were not in the strictest conformity with such a character." An unrehearsed dramatic scene appears to have followed these accumulated grievances. On one evening in the beginning of last week, after the conclusion of the regular variety performance, it came to be time for Mr. ROGERS and his troupe to appear in "Pygmalion." At this point a person appeared and informed the spectators that, owing to the absence of Mr. ROGERS, the burlesque could not be proceeded with. That gentleman, being seated in a private box during the delivery of this statement, leaped on the stage when it was done, and by his presence and language gave the lie to the speaker. A certain Capt. MARTIN next entered on the scene, and ejaculating in a terrible whisper, "I'll strangle you," hustled Mr. ROGERS off the stage. The difficulty is thus summed up by the injured artist: "My ladies cannot go into the box and seduce men to drink champagne." The managers made a proposition to the company to pay half their fare back to New-York, which will probably be accepted.

The religious Press has, on the whole, treated the memory of DICKENS with tolerable fairness. An obscure exception is to be found in the *United Presbyterian*, of Pittsburg, Penn., which bespatters the grave of the dead novelist with such slime as the following: "A writer of low life, the author of a class of fiction that does nothing for language, literature or morals, he has contributed but lightly to the real good of his race, and deserves only partial regret now that he has gone." "When DICKENS visited this country, over a year or two ago, * * * he spent $50,000, it is said, buying up the Press to praise him, and passed through the land in a sordid struggling for money." The draft which the writer of the above makes upon the credulity and ignorance of his readers, has, we trust, for the credit of Pittsburg, not been honored.

## CENTRAL PARK.

### Saturday Afternoon in the Great Pleasure Ground—The Promenaders and the Music.

Yesterday afternoon the Central Park appeared in its gayest attire. The terrific heat beating down upon the walls and pavements of the City drove everybody who could leave his or her occupation to this fresh, breezy breathing-place of the City for draughts of invigorating air, as well as for sights and sounds of beauty. Men who had the "duty off," women who had nothing else to do, children by hundreds, all in the fluttering costume of Summer, passed over the green lawns where the word "common" freed them from the restraint of keeping to the narrow and heated foot-paths, and presented a picturesque sight to the view of the sauntering philosopher—all classes of people intermingling and yet no social restraint or distinction broken down or impaired. Carriages rolled leisurely along, horse and driver feeling alike the drowsy effect of the sultry weather. The nabob, in capacious white vest and linen coat, lay back in his easy vehicle and took in the aspect and the atmosphere without the trouble of keeping his attention roused. The equestrians jogged quietly through their leafy paths, and the ramblers scattered over the level lawns and gathered around the lake or strolled away to lose themselves in the winding paths above the reservoir. Everywhere the sun poured down his fiercest rays, but the waters only sparkled and quivered, and the grass seemed of a lovelier green in contrast with the many-colored garb of the visitors in the sunlight. A refreshing breeze swept over the grass, rustled in the trees and rippled the surface of the waters, dispelling the languor which had been induced by the stifling air of the streets.

At about 3½ o'clock, as of one accord, the visitors quietly turned their faces toward the music stand above the terrace and found seats beneath the awnings or reclined on the grass, *sub tegmine fagi.* The musicians were a little late and took their own time in getting ready for the concert, all feeling that no mortal could be asked to stir more vigorously than he pleased on such a day, and no one was impatient or in a hurry. Sprawling on the ground, yawning beneath the trees or fanning themselves in the pavillions, all waited with perfect indifference. At length, after the indispensable tuning and taking up and laying down of instruments, and the preliminary gesticulations, the band struck up the familiar Central Park March. The tired sleeper turned and yawned on his verdant bed, the children pricked up their ears and the music was begun. A drowsy, Summer-like programme it was, well suited to the time and place, with the "Dark Linden," of GUMBERT, the "Reverie," by VIEUXTEMPS, STRAUSS' "Beautiful Blue Danube," with other favorite selections, concluding with a *potpourri* of national airs.

After the music the crowd still lingered, and many remained to enjoy the cool air of the evening. All were refreshed by the day's relaxation, and had new cause to bless the Central Park, and wonder what we should do without it

———— in these terrific days,
When the sun upon the earth is pelting,
With his directest, fiercest, hottest rays,
And everything is melting.

### The Ophthalmoscope and Insanity.

During the recent McFarland trial a little instrument which has been of invaluable service to oculists came conspicuously into notice as a supposed important aid in the recognition of brain disease. From the records of that trial an impression has become widely diffused that by an examination of the interior of the eye with the ophthalmoscope the condition of the vessels of the brain may be at once determined. This inference certainly seems most plausible, for some of the tissues of the brain are continuous with those of the eye, and the ocular vessels come from the same source as those which supply the cerebrum. Still, "that which is probable is not always, that which is improbable is sometimes, true," and while the ophthalmoscope may be of service in determining cerebral congestion in a few instances, the fair theory will not by any means hold good to the degree in which at present it is established in the public mind. An impairment of one of those muscles which turn the eyeball inward will impart a deeper hue to the bottom of the eye, and this color also raises with temperament, as do the skin and hair. All the circumstances of a particular case, such as the extent of the field of vision, the usual color of the retina, whether it be swollen, and the refraction of the light by those parts of the eye through which it passes, must have their weight in an examination, and without these the ophthalmoscopic teachings are of comparatively little value. This field of study is as yet a new one, and it is desirable that the public should not regard as gained, what still requires perhaps years of careful study.

The ideas in this article are mainly opinions which were advanced recently by three of our most prominent oculists, at the close of an interesting and valuable paper, read upon this subject at a meeting of one of the principal medical bodies in this City. These opinions were markedly unanimous, that the ophthalmoscope was not a reliable guide in determining cerebral congestion.

It is important that this should be understood both by physician and patient. In some parts of the country to which the records of the trial have gone through the ubiquitous newspaper, the treatment of eye diseases is not as exclusively under the control of oculists as in this City. It is important that the physician who finds the retina of his over-nervous patient in a congested state, should not from that circumstance warn him of threatened cerebral disease, and also that the patient should not have the fear of impending brain trouble to add, perhaps, to an already overwrought anxiety.

Medical men are accustomed to see the most plausible and attractive theories rise and fall without discouragement, and with firm faith in ultimate progress. "Still achieving, still pursuing," some solid ground is always being gained, and with scientific calm they labor and wait, sustained by the discoveries which, already won, have soothed a boundless degree of suffering and added much to the store of knowledge. It is desirable that the public also should not form too hasty or favorable opinions as to new medical discoveries, since thorough tests are always necessary to establish their value, and if the new hope fails, the public mind does not bear the disappointment well, but often undervalues even that amount of truth which has been actually acquired.

### Jerome Park.

The *Leader*, in an article on the races at Jerome Park, has the following just observations:

"But with all our delightful glimpses before the scene, we must not forget those to whom we are indebted for these annual June enjoyments and pleasures. Seeing and applauding the play we must not neglect to be correspondingly tasteful to the managerial taste and liberality that prepares the feast of reason and the flow of soul. Therefore we are doing only what justice demands when we congratulate Hon. LEONARD W. JEROME upon the brilliant manifestation of his excellent judgment, his fine taste, his executive talent, his decided appreciation of the wants, the comforts and conveniences of patrons of the races, and, above all, the generosity and liberality with which every adjunct of the June sporting season at the Park has been clothed. New-Yorkers and lovers of turf sport generally must also take pleasure in congratulating themselves upon the good fortune and success that has attended Mr. JEROME's persistent and well-directed efforts to establish a racing season that can be participated in by gentlemen and ladies with no possibility of the occurrence of any of the annoyances and disturbances that attend too many similar scenes in other places in America. It is this fact, together with the fair and equitable spirit manifested in general by the sporting contestants, that render the Jerome Park races the best illustration of American turf-sporting now in existence. Fortunate it is for the admirers of this splendid sport that the management is invested in such careful and efficient hands as those of Mr. JEROME and his competent master of details, THEODORE MOSS, Esq., the gentlemanly and urbane Treasurer of Wallack's Theater. The ides of October will furnish another example of the brilliant and satisfactory manner in which the Jerome Park races are conducted, and then we hope to refer to the subject once more.

### Mr. Sumner on Cuba.

*From the New-York Standard.*

There is a land belligerency, and there is an ocean belligerency. Such is Mr. SUMNER's opinion, founded upon unmistakable fact, if not explicit law. So obvious is it that it might wel be acted upon in a case positively demanding our intervention for reason's and humanity's sake. In his views of the precipitate recognition of the South, Mr. SUMNER has enforced the doctrine of land belligerency. He is understood, besides, to have lately urged this new principle in behalf of Cuba.

Cuba has no ports, no prize courts, no navy, nothing which, under the venerable countenance of International law, could give it full belligerent rights. But neither has Switzerland a port, a marine court, a navy, or any of the conditions necessary to secure for it the recognition of ocean belligerency. Switzerland at her worst or best, would be simply a case of pure land belligerency. Old-time Venice in a state of siege might be considered in a condition of cold-water belligerency. Paraguay, in her late war with Brazil, had, properly speaking, no marine belligerency. International law makes no sufficient provision for anomalous cases of belligerency, which fail to meet the old cast-iron requirements. Yet what country would refuse to recognize a war in Switzerland because Switzerland has no ports?

To judge by his recent resolutions, Mr. SUMNER is in no haste to insist on the application of his principle to Cuba. These resolutions declare against slavery and massacre, and in favor of self-government. But one step remains to be taken in case Spain disappoints the righteous sense of mankind, and disregards every humane warning. The Government has thought the cause of Cuba and the United States better served by measures the least menacing to Spain, and the most faithful to our neutral obligations. It is to be seen whether a state of circumstances will arise in Cuba which will justify the application of Mr. SUMNER's principle of land belligerency in the interest of humanity and of humankind.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

Vienna will have a "universal exposition" in 1873.

England has 2,500 collieries. We are occasionally favored with striking proofs of their existence.

It has been shown in the French Academy that some plants are as sensitive to the influence of chloroform as animals.

The Chinese Embassy has arrived at Florence. The sons of CONFUCIUS at the home of DANTE. Pigtails and the Inferno!

Sir JNO. BOWRING has received the "Grand Cordon of Isabella the Catholic." Query. Is it a rope with a noose containing her picture?

The Emperor is reported to be slightly indisposed. His malady is "a touch of rheumatism." It has been "touch and go" with His Majesty for a long time.

A French jury found the accused "guilty, but we have our doubts as to his identity." The verdict of the High Court of Tours amounted to about the same thing.

M. ABOUT proposes to include grammar and geography in the course of the Paris Conservatory of Music. Since they are about to do so much, why not include history?

The piano manufacturers of London turn out 104,000 pianos a year. At that rate every Englishman's house should not be his castle but his *forte.*

The *Cerealia*, which sailed from Philadelphia for Queenstown fourteen days before the *City of Boston* left Halifax, has not yet been heard from home.

CHARLES CARLTON, a waiter, backed *Macgregor* for the Derby. Result—"A suicide caused by the pressure of betting debts" and a sharp razor.

The Marchioness of HASTINGS has become Mrs. GEO. CHETWYND. Probably the gentleman did not assume all her late husband's obligations. "Charms were dear at such a price."

"Adam and Eve" has been produced upon the boards at Munich. The costumes of the leading artists are not given with the above announcement.

The whole population of the Indian Empire, including British Burmah, amounts to 212,671,621, and occupies a territory estimated to contain 1,577,698 square miles. The males are to the females as fifty-four to forty-five.

A young man has been committed for trial at Blackburn, on the charge of administering snuff to another in a glass of beer, whereby he was nearly killed. Another argument for the anti-tobacco society, also a new weapon for the suicide. A very simple method of snuffing life's "flickering candle."

Climbing to the roof of an old mill at Kirkstall to reach a bird's nest, a boy eleven years of age fell when he had attained an elevation of twenty feet. The lad's head was broken and he died shortly. Moral—Boys had better let the bird's nests alone.

At a dinner given by Mr. ASHBURY to Mr. DOUGLAS, it is stated that "the Prince of WALES and Mr. BENNETT, of the New-York *Herald*, were unavoidably absent." We should like to know how Mr. BENNETT has offended the author of the above paragraph.

A new weekly paper, devoted to the interests of cab-drivers and omnibus men, has been started under the title of the *Cab & Omnibus News.* Will details of robberies and of outrages, of extortions and impertinences, be recorded in the pages of this new weekly? We pause for a reply.

In acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Mr. C. F. HURSTHOUSE's *brochure* on "Australian Independence," Mr. CARLYLE, addressing the author, says: "I participate, and have long done, in your patriotic sorrow, astonishment and indignation at the course our English Government has got into in regard to its colonies."

The population of Ireland, on the 1st of January last, was 5,798,867. The total births during the pear were 145,912, while the deaths were 90,039. The registered marriages were 54,736. The allowance of children to each couple is just about two and a half.

The Leeds chief constable has received a threatening letter referring to the recent seizure of Fenian arms, stating that he and his detectives will be put "where they will not do it again." The Brotherhood having been guilty of the same offense why not put them "where they will not do it again!"

London is blest with 20,000 vagabonds of "various degrees." Which preponderate, the A. M., D. D., or LL. D's.? The *City Press* exclaims in despair, "the more we do for the vagabond class the more their numbers increase." "Pity 'twere 'twere true; and if 'twere true 'twere pity."

The forged "letter of adhesion" from GARIBALDI, in the *Figaro*, was as follows: "Caprera, 28th May, 1870. I have laid aside the sword that I took up in the service of liberty. For the same cause I have already taken up, and will again take up, the pen. This is to tell you that I am with you. Your devoted GARIBALDI."

It is reported that Mgr. CAPEL will be appointed to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Southwark, vacant by the death of Right Rev. Dr. GRANT. The Pope makes the nomination, and Archbishop MANNING is said to be anxious for Mgr. CAPEL's promotion. Had *Lothair* anything to do with this prelates sudden preferment?

The *Post* says that Mr. GLADSTONE has paid the compliment of offering the Deanery of Rochester to Dr. SCOTT, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and that "from very apparent reasons" it has been refused. Whereupon almost every paper in the united Kingdom discovers different reasons for Dr. SCOTT's refusal. Their "apparent" nature is hardly transparent.

A painful accident occurred to a professional bowler named TIDY, at Oxford. It appears that he was bowling to Mr. WORMALD, of Newton College, when the latter made a terrific straight drive, striking TIDY on the eye, and rupturing a pupil thereof. It is feared he will totally lose the sight of his eye. The anticipated result can hardly be doubtful in the case of a "ruptured pupil." Poor pupil.

The *Pungolo* of Naples mentions a strange suicide committed at Gaeta. A sergeant named COMOLLI, a young man of excellent conduct, went to the building where the artillery was kept, and, lighting the fuse of a loaded cannon, placed himself in front. He was blown literally to atoms, his head and feet alone being afterward found. The cause assigned was, as stated in two letters, one to his father and the other to his Captain, extreme dislike of a military life. He carried his dislike to the extreme end of a cannon, and, singularly enough, left only his "extremes" behind him.

The amount asked for in a Scotch breach of promise suit is $60. In a recent case the following love letter was offered in evidence: "Dear Lover the time iss faist a proaching when we must be to gather my Dear it will be a naifa day when the heven and the earth shall pass away and there shall be no more seas." The plaintiff's mother proved that owing to the match being broken off the girl became affected. The advocate asked, "In what way was she affected?" The mother replied, "I didna see her heart to ken that." The girl got her case, the mother's evidence being circumstantial evidence that she had lost her heart according to the usual course of things, and that it would take £12 to restore the organ.

VICTOR HUGO has recently published the following statement of his wealth. "I am possessed" writes the author of *Les Miserables:*

| | Yearly. |
|---|---|
| In Belgium, of 300 shares in the National Bank, producing about | £1,360 |
| In England, £17,000 of consols, producing annually | 500 |
| In France, from the Institute | 40 |
| In Guernsey, Hauteville House | 40 |
| Total | £1,940 |

M. VICTOR HUGO adds that his property in his works is disposed of for some years to come, and that, owing to family arrangements, he pays over to his children some £1,200 a year, living himself on an income of £500. To this income should be added, we suppose, the *droits d'auteur* arising from the performance of his dramas in the different theaters of France and Belgium.

An English paper publishes the following letter at the request of the reverend writer: "Rev. R. C. GIBSON presents his compliments to the Secretary to the Shrewsbury Infirmary, and in answer to a circular received from him asking him to preach for it, begs to inform him that he must decline doing so, in consequence of a public announcement that they received a benefit from Bell's Circus. At this circus young girls are reported to have ridden on the horses. If a young girl appears in company at all, it ought to be in the company of an elderly woman. For young girls to be standing on horses galloping round a circus is subversive of the divinely-enjoined modesty of the woman, and totally repugnant to the shrinking delicacy which is their characteristic; and he cannot officially assist an institution which derives income from such a discreditable source. Weston Lullingfield Vicarage, Shrewsbury, May 31." The idea that young ladies should only appear publicly in company with an "elderly woman," is not so startling as the application of the characteristic of "shrinking delicacy" to circus horses. He "cannot officially assist an institution which derives income" from the "shrinking delicacy" of "horses galloping around a circus."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1870.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, it is reported, was, yesterday, in Paris, to sign her solemn abdication....Napoleon, it is stated, had another attack of rheumatism, yesterday, induced by a change in the weather....Ledru Rollin and also the Chinese Embassy have arrived in Paris. ....The report on the petition of the Orleans Princes, it is expected, will be presented to the Chambers, July 2. It is the opinion that the Government will refuse its permission to their return to France, at least for the present....The prospects of the crops, notwithstanding the drouth, are more favorable....A complaint, signed by prominent parties, has been addressed to the Emperor against the abuse of power by Ollivier, in rejecting the request that Senator Chaix d'Est Ange, Secretary of the Senate, be tried before the High Court at Blois.... The account of the riots in Cork, on Friday and the day before, are published in London journals of yesterday. Barricades were thrown up, and the military strenuously resisted in their efforts to disperse the rioters. Thirty people were more or less injured, but everything was reported "quiet" last ev[illegible]....The carpet-weavers of England thr[illegible] to strike for higher wages....One thousand two hundred emigrants left London, yesterday, for Canada.... Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor, Lord Ebury, is seriously ill....The objections of the London merchants to the Chinese treaty are insisted on at the Foreign Office....The Commission on the Revisal of the Bible Version held a satisfactory meeting in London on Friday. Another meeting will be held July 13....The *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool on the 23d, ran down and sunk the *Geyser* off Arklow Island, on Friday. The crew of the latter vessel was saved, and the steamer was uninjured....A complimentary dinner was given to M. Lesseps, the Engineer of the Suez Canal, at Liverpool, last evening. In a speech, he said all the canal wanted was money, which would be certainly forthcoming...In the Spanish Cortes, on Thursday, Gen. Prim opposed the amnesty project on the ground that it would indicate weakness. He further stated that at a more opportune moment, amnesty would be accorded. ....It is now reported that the Ecumenical Council will sit through the Summer, and not adjourn until after Easter. One hundred speakers are yet to be heard on the infallibility question.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a majority report was received on the petition of Davis Hatch, in connection with the Dominican Treaty, recommending an indefinite postponement of the subject. Mr. Schurz, from the minority of the Committee, also presented a report, and subsequently introduced a joint resolution relative to the same subject, and sustaining Hatch. A bill was introduced by Mr. Abbott providing for the consolidation of various Southern railways, for the purpose of establishing a continuous line of communication between the Atlantic Southern sea-board and the Pacific coast. Messrs. Sumner and Casserly concluded their remarks on the Cuban resolutions, and afterward the Naturalization bill was proceeded with. A long debate ensued, but without taking any action, and with an understanding that the matter should be finally disposed of on Saturday next, the Senate, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

In the House, after the transaction of some routine work and a discussion as to the order of business, consideration of the reports from the Committee on Commerce was proceeded with. The most important of these was the Senate bill incorporating the National Bolivian Navigation Company. Considerable debate ensued upon this bill, which was finally passed by a vote of 93 to 64, after being amended so as to locate the principal office of the Company in this City, and reserving to Congress the right to amend, alter, or repeal the charter at any time. A report was received in reference to the attack made by Patrick Woods on Hon. C. H. Porter, in Richmond, in May last, recommending his imprisonment for three months in the jail of the District of Columbia. It was not acted upon. In Committee of the Whole the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was again taken up and debated. A strong effort was made to strike out the appropriation for the Post-office in this City. An amendment was finally agreed to, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the completion of the building in advance of the appropriations; and the same amendment was made applicable to the Boston Post-office. The paragraph providing for the completion of the Columbia Deaf and Dumb Institute was retained. About one-half the bill was disposed of. The Senate bill amending the Patent laws was non-concurred in and a Conference Committee ordered. The death of Representative Heaton, of North Carolina, was announced by Mr. Cobb, and after the usual eulogies and the passage of the customary resolutions of respect, the House at 4¼ P. M. adjourned.

### GENERAL.

A public meeting was held in St. Louis, yesterday, for the purpose of considering a plan to so increase the boundaries of that city as to include fifty square miles, giving a river front of eighteen miles and providing for a public park of 3,000 acres.

At the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, now in session at Indianapolis, the second Sabbath of November was, yesterday, selected as a day of prayer throughout the world for the furtherance of the Association cause. The Executive Committee was authorized to employ an agent to establish Associations in the Southern States. A number of interesting reports were received, resolutions adopted and a large amount of other business transacted.

The store of John Brissier, situated on the wharf below Chestnut-street, in Philadelphia, and filled with fire-works, took fire, yesterday morning, and an explosion following it, was destroyed in a few moments. A fireman, named Charles Rhodes, was killed, and two others injured. A boy, twelve years old, passing at the time, was blown some distance and severely hurt, his eyes being blown out. The origin of the fire is unknown. The same store was burned out last year, just before the Fourth. The losses are heavy. The adjoining buildings were also seriously damaged.

The City of Guaymas, in Mexico, was surprised on the 28th of May by an armed force under Col. Yascayno, in the interest of Placido Vega. A large amount of booty was carried off. The same expedition, it is expected, will visit other cities in furtherance of the scheme to establish a North-western Mexican Republic.

Gen. Sheridan returned to his head-quarters at Chicago, yesterday, from a tour in the Indian country of over 5,000 miles. He has been absent since May 3, and during the entire journey was unmolested.

A terrible conflict took place in a harvest field at Hollis, Peoria County, Illinois, on Friday afternoon, in which nine persons were probably fatally wounded. Pitchforks, knives, clubs, pistols and other weapons were used. The origin of the difficulty was an old grudge.

The political canvass in North Carolina will be active. The nominations in nearly all the districts and counties are already made, and the candidates have taken the stump. The election will be in August.

Insurance companies doing business in Illinois, it is stated in a Chicago dispatch, are getting into trouble with the State authorities, owing to instructions to their agents to pay no attention to the State laws regulating the business.

A warfare between the Central and Erie Railway Companies on the subject of cheap cattle transportation between Buffalo and this City is now waging. In six weeks the rate per car on cattle has been reduced from $120 to $40; and on Friday the rate was further reduced to $1 per car. Erie brings sheep and hogs to the New-York market for one cent per head.

In a dispatch from Rochester, last evening, it is stated that the greater portion of the village of Clifton Springs was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

One Carl H. Mullon shot and killed himself on Friday at Woodlawn Cemetery, Boston. He was at the time visiting the grave of his wife.

A son of the notorious Sol Davis shot and killed a negro in the employ of one Barnett, at Suspension Bridge, on Friday night. Davis was passing the Barnetts' place in a carriage when stones were thrown at him, and he thus retaliated.

### Life Insurance for Clergymen.

A bill was recently passed by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, chartering an association whose object is at once novel and of great practical importance to society. We have heard nothing further of it, but trust that its purpose is quietly being carried out in a permanent form. Its aim is to secure a cheap life insurance for Protestant clergymen. The plan, if we are correctly informed, is not to form a separate life insurance company for clergymen, but to found an association of trustworthy persons, which may arrange with the existing companies to insure at the lowest practicable rates, and which may induce the churches and ecclesiastical and charitable bodies to undertake to provide policies for their clergy, ministers, or other agents.

The position of an aged or broken-down clergyman or missionary has something in it which should peculiarly appeal to the good feelings of the community. He has been, it may be, a man of such abilities as would easily have won him an ample fortune in any suitable secular employment. His education has been thorough and expensive. He has chosen to give up his life to other interests than making money or advancing himself. He has spent his best years and his freshest vigor in promoting the higher principles on which even material interests must depend. He has been the guardian of the morality of the community. His time and thoughts and sympathies have been devoted to instructing the ignorant, to comforting the sorrowing, and to raising the selfish and worldly to a higher plane of life. In every respect, if he has been an earnest man, his services have been invaluable to the community. If his duty has been that of a missionary to the lower classes, his work has been of the highest importance to society. The criminals saved and paupers raised to self-support by his labors would cost to his town or city a hundred-fold the probable amount of his salary. These men, who belong to the moral Police of society—clergymen, missionaries and agents of charitable societies, have often voluntarily given up fair opportunities for earning position and fortune. Their salaries are seldom more than will support a family in decent poverty. They can rarely put by anything for themselves. They and their wives have naturally some of the tastes of people of refinement, and they cannot live, nor should they be expected to live, in the bare manner of many of the mechanical classes.

After a number of years of these public services, the clergyman finds himself breaking down, or the missionary is disabled by diseases contracted in his labors of charity among the poor; or old age is upon them, and they are without provision for the future. Vestries or Boards begin to turn the cold shoulder on them, or to intimate that their usefulness is nearly at an end. They are driven from one parish to another, or one mission-chapel to another, till at last the man who had neglected himself for the good of society, finds himself consigned by society to an "old age of poverty." He and his family have the pride of persons of culture; they cannot beg or be dependent; and they set themselves down to struggle, with what courage they may, with misfortune and penury.

These are evils known to all our readers—disgraceful as they are to the humanity of our vestries and Mission Boards. The true remedy we believe to be the application of that system which has of late years exhibited amazing development—insurance; the supporting the unfortunate by the savings of the fortunate—a principle destined to spread in its business form beyond any conception now familiar to the world. It will be peculiarly and easily applicable in this case. A church, for instance, receives a young pastor; the congregation are pleased with him, and are ready, on the matter being presented to them, to provide for his future, if the outlay be not too large. The clergymen's insurance agents can obtain from the existing companies the lowest terms possible. They offer to the church an endowment insurance, payable in full when the incumbent is fifty years or sixty years; or, better still, an annuity payable annually for life after the latter age—for a few hundred dollars yearly, during the intermediate period. Or he may be secured an annuity, with a sum payable at his death, happen when it may. The church will feel the annual drain but little; the pastor will be relieved from the terrible anxiety about the future which presses on so many clergymen. If he should die suddenly, he knows that his family are provided for; if he live till his powers begin to fail, he has a sure support before him. Should he leave his present charge, the future church or parish desiring him, should expect to take on themselves the burden of his insurance, as well as the salary. Soon it would become a custom to offer a life insurance to every new pastor, as much as a parsonage.

Suppose that a simple life insurance is taken out by the congregation on their clergyman—the sum payable at his death. For, say $250 annually, a minister of thirty-five years of age could be insured for $10,000. An addition of $200 to the annual expenses of the Church would not be severely felt, and the minister would thus be protected against misfortune to his family. This insurance could be transferred from one parish or congregation to another, and become a part of the customary stipend. Missionary Boards might insure their missionaries, and charitable associations their agents, the public probably being less averse to aid a worthy man in this mode than any other, as the present outlay is so small. If this became a habit or rule of the churches, the result would be most happy. An excellent and useful class of men would be guarded against extreme misfortune by the small savings of many persons who were more fortunate. They themselves would have no unpleasant feeling of dependence, and the donors would not find the duty a burden. Life insurance would become a part of the churches' offering to their pastors.

### Mysterious Disappearances.

Every few days the newspapers record the sudden and inexplicable disappearance of some one to whom, before it happened, such a thing was as strange and unlikely as it seems to any of the rest of us who continue to breathe in safety. Two or three days ago, a physician from Philadelphia disappeared at Yonkers. The day before yesterday a young lady disappeared at Jamaica Plain. Hardly a morning passes without its story of some person dropping suddenly out of his accustomed place, and being seen no more. In most instances the account is accompanied by the statement that the missing individual was not known to have had an enemy, and that the motive for that which has overtaken him—whatever it may be—is as incomprehensible as the means whereby it was accomplished. All that is known is that he or she is gone, and has left no sign. There are cases in which the mystery is cleared up, but frequently it remains forever unsolved, and occasionally, like the half-finished tale of the dead novelist, whom two worlds are lamenting, a part of the business is revealed, while the rest is shrouded in darkness.

There is something peculiarly horrible about these casualties, and the horror is increased by their occurrence in an era which we are apt to consider one of advanced civilization. In the Middle Ages, and before, continual feuds and vendettas at least supplied easy explanation for such catastrophes. *Oubliettes* and similar contrivances, however reprehensible, were in keeping with their epoch. The devices by which a Lucrezia Borgia got rid of her inconvenient lovers, were not more Christian in her time than they would be in ours, but they certainly seem more harmonious with the figures and scenery that surround them. In the absence of such powerful and unscrupulous instruments of evil, and in the presence of an active Police, and extended publicity, both of which were once comparatively unknown, these disappearances, in spite of their frequency, strike us at once with astonishment and consternation. It would seem—at first thoughts, at all events—as if, in the face of such calamities, no one is safe. We cannot tell which among us may next be hurried out of the world, under circumstances, it may be, of painful atrocity, "unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd, with all our imperfections on our head." An examination of circumstances, however, generally shows that peculiar temptation, or opportunity, has invited attack, and that the avoidance of similar conditions will certainly conduce to safety. In the case of Dr. Foster, it seems that he not only carried about with him, and freely showed, a large sum of money, but pushed carelessness almost to fatuity by going thus among strangers, and associating with them on curiously familiar terms. To be out in strange places after nightfall is not a very rash proceeding, and a large proportion of mysterious disappearances have arisen from that single cause. In England several dreadful crimes, following each other in quick succession, have warned people against getting into railway-carriages, especially for night journeys, with single strange fellow-passengers; and, although the warning instances are fewer, there is reason to be wary on our own steam ferry-boats at late hours, more particularly in getting near the sides. Rich dresses and jewels have often proved, of late, the destruction of their wearers, even in such cities as Paris and London; and the rare occasions when men leave gambling-houses heavy winners, have been proverbially critical from time immemorial.

One important inference is deducible from these catastrophes, which is that neither the improved organization of Police, nor the facilities of the telegraph, appear to have any influence in checking their number. Defaulters who make off with their booty by ship may be arrested and brought to justice by such means, so that such incidents as that which forms the groundwork of Cooper's *Homeward Bound* are fast being relegated solely to romance; but secret assassins know better than to omit from their calculations the most probable machinery for their apprehension, and take care to do their utmost to keep out of its range. On the whole, people who are not endowed with an over nervous disposition, who are fond of home and regular in their habits, are least likely to be made the heroes of such tragic incidents as those we describe; and this adds another to the already numerous good reasons for the cultivation of the domestic virtues.

### Newspaper Amenities.

The London journals have been copying, with not a little Pharisaical unction, some of the sharp personalities with which the Press of New-York has lately been disfigured. It is always dangerous to assume the "I am holier than thou" attitude, and of this there have lately been several instances in the English Press. The late onslaught on Mr. Disraeli in *Blackwood*, contains violent personalities, as acrimonious and ill-bred as any the lamented Dickens imputed to Col. Diver or Jefferson Brick, and a London paper, which we will not name, has been abusing the *Saturday Review* at a rate not to be surpassed, even in the neighborhood of our own Printing-house-square. Among the literary gems in the tirade under our eye, the paper we refer to is characterized as "the Saturday Skunk of Southampton-street." Further on the writer informs his readers that to turn over the pages of the *Saturday*, inflicts upon him sensations similar to what he endures when he "successively opens a range of stink traps." Presently the editor of the obnoxious sheet is held up to scorn as the "Impudent Pharisee of the Southampton-street Sewer," and finally, the angry writer declares that the *Saturday Review* articles on women are to be purchased in Holywell-street—a well-known and disgraceful locality for the sale of indecent literature—bound up with a certain volume which is mentioned. The curious feature about the affair is that the book in question is advertised in the same journal which contains this remarkable phillipic, and consequently, in spite of its fastidiousness, as illustrated by its objections to the *Saturday*, it comes under the head of newspapers denounced by Sir Robert Carden, who declared that this class of advertisements were so very "filthy" that it was an "imputation" upon any paper to say that it admitted them. The lesson of the beam and the mote is manifestly forgotten by English journalists, when they preach sermons on the "licentiousness" of the American Press.

### The Minor Miseries of Life.

Allusion has been lately made to the disturbances observable in the solar system, which appear to recur at intervals. There is another class of disturbances not so remote, which upset and discompose every stratum of social, and especially city, existence. They are in perpetual action, taking many forms, and breaking forth in many places. They are the numberless minor miseries which interfere with comfort in the street and quiet in the home. Taken singly they may not seem formidable, but, together, they form an aggregate of annoyance, the consequences of which are more injurious than is generally supposed. We have no doubt whatever, and indeed physiologists tell us, that the wear and tear of the human organization is increased very largely by the want of that mental and nervous repose which it is so difficult to obtain, solely from the total disregard of the feelings of others which seems the rule, rather than the exception, in great cities like New-York.

The worn-out professional man or man of business reaches his up-town home, thanking his stars that one more day's labor is accomplished. His hour of rest has come. He will dine and take his ease. His family circle will share with him the simple enjoyments which every sensible man encourages around his hearth. Perhaps his eldest girl plays well, and his second only a little less so. So the music-book is opened, and one of those old loved Mendelssohn's songs, we will say, selected; but "Champagne Charley," followed by "Captain Jinks" and "Shoo Fly" put in their detestable din, and drown every other sound.

All kinds of mongrel bands invade the streets. By and by midnight arrives. The family retire to rest, but do not sleep, for presently they are called upon to listen to a group of revelers who have selected that corner of the street for an argument, of which not a soul among them understands one word. The voices wax higher, and presently yell; then ensues a "muss," and the rest is curses and confusion. Why object? They were only a few politicians winding up their discussions in the usual way. So once more "nature's sweet restorer" is invoked. But now there interposes the crowning misery—the fire-bell rings! Why, no one knows, except the "watcher on the tower," who could give good current reasons. The iron tongue goes clanging on to summon firemen, who knew all about the fire from the silent wires before it began its blatant outcry. The would-be slumberer anathematizes the nuisance, which he knows is utterly useless, and gives up all thought of closing his eyes that night. And so he patiently waits until the faint streaks of dawn struggle through the curtain, in the vain hope that when sufficiently worn out, exhausted nature will come to his rescue, and "steep his eyes" in oblivion.

Vain hope. Fish horns are apparently abolished. But milk cannot be served without the "Orange County" yell, or the "Condensed" shriek. They both come "very early." So does the gentleman with his truck of dirty rags, with a string of tin bells suspended across it, giving out a discordant jangle that one would think no human being could have devised or conceived. A series of horrid cries from various hawkers next rend the air. And finally a deep and awful thunder mysteriously rolls over the street. It's only the ice man, and blessings on the benevolent genius who invented the wagon he carries it in. Carts without springs are the curse of the age.

Thus the poor man who went home the night before, tired but hopeful, comes back to his desk tired and hopeless. His partner, or client, or associate asks him "what is he going to do about it?" Thus coals of fire are heaped upon his head. In a day or two more his family see that the decisive hour has come for a "charge of the whole line," and when they tell him that going into the country will do them "all" good, he weakly succumbs, and surrenders at discretion. After that he may be abandoned to despair.

### Our Amusements of "the Fourth."

This warm weather will set many people thinking, by anticipation, on what is in store for them in this City on the national anniversary, with the thermometer, perhaps, up to ninety in the shade; and the idea is anything but exhilrating. No doubt, people must have their amusements. La Fontaine sings:

> "The world is old, they say, no doubt; but yet
> Childish amusements must be made for it."

That old rule still holds good in a variety of ways, and people may justify it by saying that, if the children are fathers of the men, the adults only show a proper degree of filial duty in adopting the style of their playful progenitors. But, though sports and recreations are, beyond doubt, natural necessities, we should try and have those that are really rational, and not mischievous or nonsensical. Men's amusements vary with time, like everything else in the world, and we should not be very sorry to find our cracker and torpedo customs of the Fourth of July, dying out under the operation of the law of mutability, and giving place to more sensible observances.

The anniversary is a glorious one, and it should always have a celebration worthy of it. But, as it is, the observance is an imperfect piece of business, since the elderly people are always for flying away to distant country places, or going otherwise out of ear-shot, leaving the rites of the festival in the hands of the youngsters; and what they make of it, we need not say. Certainly, their combustions, explosions, crepitations, rattlings and thunderings are such as to make people in general dread the coming round of the Fourth, and at the end of it, "thank Heaven the day is done," like the man in the "Castle of Indolence." The excellent John Adams was, we believe, the originator or suggestor of an explosive style of anniversary. Knowing the genius of the people of this Eastern sea-board, who had no very happy turn for the diversions of life; and fearing that the festival might have too much gravity and too formal a show of gratitude, he spoke of the firing of guns and other explosives by way of diffusing an element of levity, and so making the occasion popularly attractive. If he could have foreseen how largely gunpowder was destined to monopolize the anniversary, he would not have said any thing at all about it, but left the matter to the judgment of those who were to come after him.

It is much to be hoped that the custom of making a violent din with cannon and guns will die, not suddenly, but in the manner of euthanasia; and we go so far as to think that our people can, in time, find a better source of delight than in the fire-works which usually cost so much public money. To say nothing of the waters and landing places of our unrivaled estuary and rivers, the citizens may hold the celebration of the Fourth in their great parks, where an army of school-children may be brought to enjoy themselves in a variety of ways. The Central Park would offer a noble spot for the anniversary, and space might be found there for a universal *Fête Champetre*, with bands of music and gay processions, diversified by visits to the Botanical Garden and the menagerie of animals; and if at the close of an anniversary day spent in such a manner, a large balloon, commissioned to examine the upper-air strata, were to swim aloft with streamers attached, and a couple of strong-minded people in the basket, the spectacle would be one to excite the enthusiasm of any number of holiday-makers. No doubt the semi-barbarous gunpowder custom is easy to observe—being nothing but noise and fuss; just as *Bottom's* part in the play is "nothing but roaring." Still, an intelligent effort to produce a greater diversity of enjoyment, on an anniversary which should always be held in special honor, would be well applied, not alone by way of bringing relief to the elder population, but also by way of adding to the enjoyment of the young people themselves.

### The New Baths.

There are a good many people who are under the impression that the phrase, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," is a passage from Holy Writ. Though not possessing a sanction so elevated, its truth is none the less absolute. It can scarcely be maintained, however, that cleanliness will necessarily lead to godliness, since there are instances enough to prove that the people may attain considerable eminence in the first branch of virtue without ever getting beyond it. The Roman Emperor Commodus, it is said, was accustomed to take seven to eight baths daily, and yet a more abandoned specimen of humanity it would be difficult to find in the records of history. It is beyond question that moral and material filth have an intimate connection, and that personal cleanliness, in addition to its healthy effect upon the body, by elevating a man's self-respect and refining his taste, has an improving effect upon both his morals and his mind. The problem with the great mass of our population is not to discover when they are dirty, but to know how to get readily and cheaply made clean.

In another week the difficulty will have been partially met. Probably by the 1st of July two free floating baths—one at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, and one at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River—will be open to the public. Brooklyn follows suit in the same direction, and has in preparation similar establishments for both Eastern and Western Districts. Jersey likewise has adopted the system, so that we may shortly expect to see both sides of our water front lined with these invaluable aids to public health. What has now been so promptly and satisfactorily accomplished is, of course, but an installment of the comprehensive scheme of public baths which alone can satisfy the wants of our population. The proportion recommended by the report, elsewhere printed, of one bath to every five blocks, is certainly not too many to place along our river front. At present it will be found necessary to keep the newly-erected baths open on separate days for men and women. As their numbers increase this restriction will, of course, be removed, by assigning separate establishments for both sexes. The only charge it is proposed to make is the nominal one of three cents for the use of a towel, if required. We have in this matter followed at some distance the example of Boston. The scale, however, on which we have planned our baths is greatly in advance of that adopted there, and the results attained can scarcely fail to prove still more beneficial.

Wordsworth's poetical query of "which way does the wind come, which way does it blow?" has just now a very practical significance for us New-Yorkers sweltering in a temperature which yesterday reached 98° in the shade. For it is reasonable to conclude that if, as announced by cable, it yesterday became "quite chilly" in Paris, we may have a chance by a breeze from that direction of participating in the vanished delights of coolness. The Emperor's reported attack of rheumatism might, it is true, be repeated to an indefinite extent, but we should, on the whole, have the least of two evils, by exchanging it for our existing liability to sun-stroke.

Last week showed an increase of ninety-nine deaths, or nearly twenty per cent. when compared with our City mortality of the week preceding. This forcibly illustrates the fact that extremes of heat are no less fatal than extremes of cold, and likewise gives an emphasis to the sanitary necessity for clean streets. Huxley's celebrated essay on "Dust and Death" lately drew general attention to the fact that the air of great cities is perpetually laden with the organic seeds of disease. In a season of tropical heat like the present the vitality of these must naturally be intense and their reproductive power correspondingly increased. If their entire removal is impossible, we can, at least, by compelling an attention to the festering garbage of our streets, remove one great source of supply. On the officers of the Health Board devolves the task of vigorously prosecuting the sanitary reform which has hopefully commenced.

Whether in France, Italy or Spain, the Bourbons have exhibited a consistent incapacity to discern the fact that the world moved while they stood still. The greatest of them all, Louis XIV., could say, "The State—that's me," without the statement being supremely ridiculous, but when a Louis XVIII. attempted to rule France as if the Revolution had never been, when a despicable tyrant like the Ex-King of Naples aped the rôle of a miniature Nero, and now when Queen Isabella, of estimable memory, goes through the farce of signing her solemn abdication from the throne of Spain, the only feeling excited is that of contemptuous derision. Marshal Bazaine, who is reported as one of the witnesses, may very appropriately reflect upon the checkered fortunes of that Crown which, thirty-three years ago, he defended against Don Carlos, and may likewise discover the obvious moral to be drawn from the transaction that in Europe the voice of the people is becoming more powerful than "the divine right of kings to misgovern."

Of all the sensations that the versatile Fisk, Jr., has afforded to an admiring public, the most popular ought to be the latest piece of Erie strategy, as a result of which sheep and hogs are carried from Buffalo to New-York at one cent a head. Calculating housekeepers who attend the New-York markets will naturally look for an immediate reduction in the prices of fresh mutton and pork. A continuance of the war between Fisk and Vanderbilt will come to be reckoned a public benefit, should it bring about a consummation so devoutly to be wished. There is, however, a very palpable danger that the entire saving on the nominal freight may find its way into the pockets of the dealers.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has shown that he possesses all the fortitude of an ancient Roman, and rather more than the antique amount of obstinacy. The Circuit Court and the General Term have, in succession, refused to sanction his refusal to sign the Prospect Park bonds. In order, if possible, to soften his determination to carry the matter further, a highly-impressive and not a little picturesque kind of appeal was made to him yesterday. Upward of three hundred men and a cortége of one hundred dirt carts arrived at the City Hall, and though we are not told that they marched to the chorus of "We've got no Work to do," that was at least the burden of their message. The Mayor had stopped the supplies, and the sturdy array of Park laborers determined not to be thrown idle without knowing the reason why. Argument and entreaty were, however, equally wasted upon Mayor Kalbfleisch, and the men departed with the rather unsatisfactory assurance that matters would come right in a day or two, and that meanwhile they had better keep working.

The year of grace 1870 bids fair to rank not far behind the ever-memorable 1848, for the erection of street barricades. "The beautiful City of Cork" has hitherto had a reputation for fighting somewhat lower than its northern rival, Belfast, but judging from the details of the late riots furnished by cable, we should imagine that it is in a fair way to be able to claim the supremacy. To those who favor the theory of the identity of the characteristic features displayed by Celtic peoples, a fresh confirmation will be found in the reappearance among the Irish tailors of the military tactics of the socialists of Belleville. The peaceable German artisans who have been the occasion of all this row, will doubtless be wishing themselves well out of the country where they have had so rough a welcome.

Concrete pavement, or, as it is termed by the English contractors, Val de Travers Asphalte, has had a trial in London, and people appear to like it. We are disposed to think that the mixture adopted there, which one newspaper somewhat mysteriously calls "the soothing Swiss mineral," is an improvement on our too familiar composition of tar and sand. It was tested alongside of a stretch of granite pavement and came triumphantly out of the ordeal, and it can, moreover, be laid for rather less than three dollars currency per square yard. The Londoners propose to lay it in the very heart of the city, and seem confident as to capability to sustain the heaviest traffic, while the noiselessness it secures is hailed as a welcome boon by the business men of the thoroughfares it is destined to cover.

Dr. Morris has made short work with the fat-boilers of Thirty-seventh-street. The relief to the olfactories of the dwellers in that district is, we hope, but an earnest of a consistent policy of reform in similar directions all over the City. After overhauling some of the gas companies, and sundry minor propagators of bad smells, the Health Board may possibly make up its mind to a final effort with respect to the City manure heaps that, under the genial influences of the season, have become more offensive and noxious than ever.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### The Week.

There is a plentiful lack of novelty at most of the City theaters, and even at some of those that have held out longest there are signs of a speedy termination of their season. "Fernande" has made a decided impression, and even the heat seems to have little effect on the houses that throng to witness it; but at Niblo's the regular season has closed, and the last two weeks of the present campaign, during which the "Huguenot" will continue on the boards, are now announced at Booth's. Even the protracted run of the "Twelve Temptations" is coming to a stop at last, although the engagement of "Mme. Lanner's Viennoise Ballet Troupe" is given out as the reason for withdrawing the spectacle that has been so long witnessed at the Grand Opera-house. The "Red Light" has had a good success at Wallack's, but gives way to-morrow to a new and original local drama written by Mr. John Brougham, in which that popular comedian and Miss Leona Cavender will appear. Mrs. Oates' Burlesque Troupe continue to play to satisfactory business at the Olympic Theater, and this completes the list of what is now to be seen at the regular theaters....On Wednesday Mr. Zimmerman, the much-esteemed Treasurer of Niblo's, had a benefit which was one in more than the name. On this occasion Mr. Edwin Adams appeared in the "Marble Heart," and many other attractive features gave unusual lustre to the entertainment. On Friday evening, Stage Manager Vincent took a benefit at the same establishment, and, as a proof of his popularity, notwithstanding the thermometer stood somewhere above 90, the house was filled. A more attractive programme could hardly have been offered. It commenced with the farce of "My Precious Betsey," in which the beneficiary appeared as *Mr. Wagtail*, and showed that he could produce, upon occasion, as good an effect before the scenes as behind them. The feature of the entertainment was the appearance of Miss Ella Burns in the curse scene from "Leah," which, taking into consideration, Miss Burns' youth and inexperience, was given with much force and spirit. Miss Burns is a very promising young artist. The remainder of the programme comprised "The French Spy," with Miss Fanny Herring as the adventurous heroine; "Too Much for Good Nature," in which Mr. W. Leffingwell endowed *Romeo Jaffier Jenkins* with even more than his usual vivacity; "The Happy Man," and "Very Little Faust"—the last being a monologue burlesque entertainment by Miss Marion Taylor. Mr. Vincent was called before the curtain and made a brief speech during the evening, expressing his gratitude for the kindness of his friends, and stating that on or before the 1st of September next Niblo's will reopen with French opera.

### "BARBE BLEUE" AT TERRACE GARDEN.

Offenbach disguised in German, is a good deal like champagne with the bead off. But to our Teutonic fellow-citizens, who appear to measure their humor somewhat as they do their sausages, by weight, a joke is a joke, perhaps all the better for being heavy. And certainly Mr. Grau had no cause to be dissatisfied with either the extent or the enthusiasm of the audience which laughed and perspired over the entertainment he offered them on Friday evening. The opera, to be sure, was less elegantly mounted than we have seen it elsewhere, the dresses were more curious than costly, and the armor of *Blaubart's* retainers suggested a hurried raid on the tin-ware of some neighboring kitchen. But the music was good, the singing fair, and the actors certainly showed energy if not grace. So that for those who prefer their wine with the *mousse* extracted, and who are partial to a close and not over-fragrant atmosphere, the performance was very enjoyable. Mr. Habelmann sang the rôle of *Blaubart* with pleasing effect and acted with considerable spirit, and Mlle. Pauline Canissa, albeit lacking the physical advantages of some of her predecessors, yet managed to infuse into the part of *Boulotte* a certain sprightliness which won applause and laughter from her hearers. The night was rather warm for such an experiment, the result of which was, however, very encouraging. The addition of fresh air, and ushers who have some slight acquaintance with the English language and the plan of the seats, would doubtless make Mr. Grau's Summer theater generally popular and an entire success.

### Domestic Notes.

The opening reception of the Amateur Choral Society, of South Brooklyn, will occur on Monday evening next at the new rooms, corner Fifth-avenue and Ninth-street, Brooklyn. The occasion promises to be a very attractive one. ...."The Lancers" is running at the Arch-street Theater, Philadelphia. The critics speak in the most complimentary terms of Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Harris and Mr. Charles Wyndham....Mr. Charles Fechter is in Boston, maturing arrangements for his managerial season, which begins in September....The "British Blondes" opened at Maguire's Opera-house, San Francisco, on the 6th inst....Mrs. Arnold, (Blanche Ellerman,) has gained her suit against Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, for the amount of her salary as assistant prima donna of the English Opera Company. The contract was for seventy dollars per week for eight months, a benefit, and all traveling expenses, except hotel bills....Mr. John S. Clarke, will make a brief tour of the Western cities early in the Fall, commencing in Chicago, where he opens at McVicker's Theater, in August, under Clifton W. Tayleure's management....Mr. Owen Fawcett, the young comedian, recently engaged at Niblo's, has been secured by Manager Frank E. Aiken, of Chicago, for his ensuing Fall and Winter seasons....McKean Buchanan and Miss Laura Keene are playing in Minnesota....Mr. Augustin Daly takes a theatrical troupe to the Troy Opera-house on the 3d of July. Performances will be given on the evenings of the 3d, 4th and 5th....A healthy dwarf, eight years old, fourteen inches high and fourteen pounds in weight has been discovered in El Dorado.... Mr. and Miss Couldock played at the Opera-house, Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 20th inst.... "The Octoroon" has been revived at the Boston Museum....At McVicker's Theater, Chicago, during the engagement of the "Billy Emerson" Minstrels, a "Shower of Cats" was introduced. One hundred of these animals had been provided by the management, at a cost of twenty-five cents per head, but when they were required to make their debut, all but three were found to have escaped, and these were in such a cataleptic condition that they were almost useless. A few stuffed cats were therefore substituted for the live animals, much to the disgust of the spectators.... ....The Russian Concert Troupe opened at Farwell Hall on the 24th inst....The Lauri Troupe of pantomimists were last week at the Dearborn Theater....During the combat scene in the "Spy of Algiers," given at the La Crosse Opera-house, Mr. T. Sidney Holland received a severe gash below the right eye from the sword of Miss Josie Booth....The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has received a letter from "Manager Stuart," of Wallack's Theater, denying the right of the company which has lately been traveling, and which includes Miss Louisa Moore and Mr. Charles Wyndam, to advertise itself as of Wallack's Theater. We have seen no reply to Manager Stuart's manifesto, but make no doubt there will soon be one.

### Foreign Notes.

Mrs. Dallas, Miss Glynn that was, is giving Farewell Readings in London....Mario sang on June 14, the part in which he once made one of the greatest of his successes, *Raoul de Nangis* in "Les Hugenots." Madame Lucca was the *Valentine*, Mlle. Sessi, the *Marguerite de Valois*, and Signor Bagagiolo, the *Marcel*....John Macgregor, the famous proprietor of the *Rob Roy* canoe, is lecturing on his voyages, in England....Mlle. Nilsson is singing at Drury Lane, with Mlle. Ilma di Murska on alternate nights. Mr. Jarrett is announced as the same house as "Acting Manager."....Campana's new opera of "Esmeralda" is having decided success, with Mlle. Adelina Patti in the principal female rôle. *Febo*, who is, we suppose, the equivalent of the gorgeous Capt. Phœbus of the novel, is sung by M. Naudin....Mr. Buckstone is playing in his own comedy of "Married Life"—just as he did thirty years ago—at the Haymarket. Mr. Chippendale, who is now in a green old age, is the *Coddle*, Mr. BUCKSTONE playing his original part of *Mr. Henry Dove*.... Miss BATEMAN is doing well with that wearisome piece, "Mary Warner," at the Olympic.... Mrs. JOHN WOOD is playing to fair houses at the St. James in "La Belle Sauvage".... The Gayety Theater, in London, is managed by Mr. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD, once a protégé of DICKENS, a writer for *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, and dramatic critic for different London dailies. Like Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, of New-York, Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD has changed criticism for management.... Mme. SCHNEIDER, despite an adverse Press, still draws in "La Grand Duchesse" at the Princess' Theater. We observe that M. CARRIER is now her *Fritz*.... The "Princess of Trebizonde" is played by exclusive right of performance at the Gayety, with Mr. I. L. TOOLE in the chief part.... Mme. SAINTON-DOLBY, the celebrated contralto, has lately bade adieu to the public as a singer. "The occasion," says the *Echo*, "was her annual benefit concert, when a host of artists and a crowded audience assembled to do her honor. Inseparably associated with the classical and ballad music of her day, the name of Mme. DOLBY will be remembered as long as the charm of those vocal compositions which she rendered with such consummate artistic skill and expression continues. MENDELSSOHN was an enthusiastic admirer of her talent, and wrote the contralto part in *Elijah* for his favorite English singer; while the homely melodies of "Claribel" had become national in their popularity through the pathos with which they were interpreted by Mme. DOLBY." The third of Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S Summer series of concerts was given on June 8, at St. James' Hall. As was the case at Mme. SAINTON-DOLBY'S farewell concert, Mlle. NILSSON was unable to appear, in consequence of the indisposition which has latterly been the cause of so much disappointment, and her place had to be filled by Mlle. TITIENS.... A new tenor, Signor VIZZANI, has appeared at Covent Garden Theater in the everlasting "Trovatore." The role of *Manrico* is hardly suited to the *debutant*, whose vocal ability is not yet, at any rate, equal to the exigencies of VERDI'S music.... Mme. RISTORI played recently at the Porte Saint-Martin, in Italian, the fourth act of "Phèdre," and a scene from "Macbeth."... Among anticipated novelties and revivals in Paris, are "La Mère et la Fille," an old comedy of MM. EMPIS and MAZERES, at the Français; "Ruy Blas," at the Odéon, with BERTON père in the principal character; a new comedy, entitled "Père et Mari," by M. BERGERET, at the Théâtre de Cluny; "Susanne au Bain," by MM. BOUVIER and PREVEL, at the Folies Dramatiques; and a one-act comedy by MM. VANLOO and LETTERRIER, "La Ressemblance," at the Vaudeville.... *L'Entr'acte* tells a story, quite seriously, to the effect that the employes of the Prussian Post-office have memorialized the Chief of Police to stop one of the characters in WAGNER'S "Meistersänger" from wearing their uniform. They regard the matter as grossly insulting to the dignity of Government functionaries.... "Der Freischütz" has failed again for the twentieth time in Paris. A correspondent writing thence speaks of a late attempt at poor VON WEBER'S *chef d'œuvre* in these terms: "'Der Freischütz' is doomed to remain unappreciated in France. At the Odeon, where it was first given, many years ago, in the guise of an adaptation by CASTIL BLAZE, called 'Robin des Bois,' at the Opéra, and at the Lyrique, it has always failed. It has just been revived in the Rue Lepelletier; but, although the *mise-en-scène* exceeds in splendor anything hitherto attempted, WEBER'S master-piece excites no interest. Nothing is omitted; but the 'Invitation a la Valse,' instrumented by BERLOIZ, is introduced as an excuse for a sumptuous ballet; and the masterly recitatives of the clever Frenchman are also employed without effect. It is possible that the essentially German character of the weird tale and romantic music may be unsuited to the Parisian temperament; but, where so much expense is incurred in scenery, it might be worth while to spend a little money in singers. There is not one fully capable vocalist in the present cast. Mlle. HISSON is a fine-looking young lady, with a powerful voice; but she is quite unequal to such a part as that of *Agatha*; while M. VILLARET, the tenor of the troupe, is unfit for any important character in any opera. A new Italian dancer, Mlle. BOCCACHI—a clever, bright-eyed, neat-limbed damsel of sixteen—in a new ballet, "Coppelia," founded on one of HOFFMANN'S fantastic stories, and provided with pretty music by M. DELIBES, gratified the audience much more than "Der Freischutz;" and the audience were right. A well-danced ballet is better than a badly-sung opera.... We observe that Mr. W. BALFE, of whom much too little has lately been heard, has recently returned to England. The popular composer, according to the London papers, has been staying in Paris, where the "Bohemian Girl" was produced last Winter with that success with which it has been received in every city in the world. As a man of genius, BALFE is pre-eminent among English musicians. No composer ever possessed greater facility with the pen. The melodies he has produced, and which have become universally popular, are without number. His power in this respect seems truly inexhaustible. It is difficult to believe that the source from which emanated the vigorous tunes of "Vive le Roi," "Travelers all of every nation," "Lo the early beam of morning," and all the other dramatic music of the *Siege of Rochelle*, is happily as fresh and as prolific as ever. And this notwithstanding the incessant production of melodies, every one of which has some special characteristic of its own, and is so far original, although essentially Balfish. A style of music more remarkable for its individuality was never invented than that which BALFE created. It has been imitated by so many musicians that it is almost forgotten with whom the style at first originated. Before "The Light of other Days" was sung, English ballads were of a very different type to that which was then suggested; but now the model has been so often used, as to have become worn out and deemed *rococo*. The merit of its invention nevertheless remains. As the latest of BALFE'S operas contain some of the most delightful music he has ever written, it may be supposed that his unpublished works are worthy of the great reputation he has achieved. These include a grand opera, the "Knight of the Leopard," and an operetta, the libretta of which is by PLANCHE. During the apathy that at present prevails with respect to English opera, the composer of the "Maid of Artois," "Keolanthe," "The Bohean Girl," "The Rose of Castille," and innumerable other works, passes his time in agricultural pursuits, leading the life of a gentleman farmer at Rowney Abbey, near Ware, in Hertfordshire.... There has been a quarrel between Mlle. PATTI and Herr WACHTEL, which resulted in the latter leaving the company whereof the fair Marchioness is the leading star. This led to Signor MARIO'S resuming his old part of *Don Ottavio*—*Don Giovanni*, with the music transposed, having been his role for some time past. The critic of the *Athenæum* thus glances at the whole business: "Herr WACHTEL having left the company, Signor MARIO reassumed last week the character of *Don Ottavio*. His voice, alas! is quite unfit to render the long, flowing phrases of 'Il mio tesoro'—themes of what SCHUMANN called 'heavenly length'—and if we would now speak well of the greatest tenor of his time we must even praise his faultless *tenue* and gallant bearing. We have no desire to enter into the quarrels of artists, but Herr WACHTEL'S ill-advised letter provokes our indignant protest against the squabbles of the stage being dragged by him before the foot-lights. He informs us, with scornful indifference to logic, that because Mme. PATTI was wrong in taking offense at some unrecounted insult, of which he was not guilty, he, therefore felt bound to break his engagement. We cannot affect to regret the catastrophe. Mme. PATTI may or may not have been right in refusing to sing again with Herr WACHTEL. But, however, that may be, if we are to choose between an unskilled German tenor and a gifted Italian soprano, we must confess that when the gentleman takes his leave he can take from us nothing that we would more willingly part withal."

### Summer Night Festival—Musical Entertainment by the Arion Society.

The Arion Singing Society gave its first musical entertainment of the Summer season, last night, at Terrace Garden, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street. Notwithstanding the heat, a large assemblage gathered to hear the music furnished by this far-famed organization, and join in the festivities of the evening. Not only the members of the Society and their friends, but many other citizens and visitors to the City from distant parts, gathered at the garden in holiday attire and jovial mood to enjoy what they knew would be a fine treat. The music was performed under the direction of CARL BERGMAN, and consisted of tasteful selections for the orchestra and chorus, quite in keeping with the season and the occasion. The programme included the overture from "Oberon," (WEBER,) by the orchestra; *pot pourri* from "Ione," (PETRELLA,) by the orchestra; "The little flower," (JANSEN,) a song rendered by the Arion singers; romance from "L'eclair," (HALEVY,) a duet for the flute and horn, by Messrs. RIETZEL and GEWALT; "Greeting to the Ocean," (MOEHRING,) sung by the Arion singers; trio for the flute, hautboy and clarionet, (HAMM;) "Battle hymn," (ABT,) by the singers and orchestra combined; march from "Midsummer Night's Dream," (MENDELSSOHN,) by the orchestra.

After the regular musical programme of the evening was finished, the company addressed themselves to the dance, an amusement which at all seasons appears to have an unfailing charm for German hearts and German heels. It was kept up with great hilarity and unflagging vigor until a late hour.

The entertainment, as a whole, was a very interesting one, and altogether worthy of a society of the renown of the Arion. The Society will give similar entertainments at the Terrace Garden on alternate Saturdays throughout the season.

# CONGRESS.

## Results of the San Domingo Investigation Reported.

## Debate on the Naturalization Bill in the Senate.

## Progress of the Civil Appropriation Bill in the House.

### A. B. Cornell Nominated Assistant Treasurer at this City—The New Post Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The House made considerable progress today with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill; but it will require at least two more days to complete it. An abortive effort was made by a handful of Western men, who are getting altogether too much inflated for the good of their own sections, to strike out the appropriation for the New-York Post-office, but it was finally abandoned without a vote. Mr. DAWES said it was important that the bill should get to the Senate early next week, or it would necessitate an extension of the time for adjournment.

IMPORTANT BILLS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate has yet to act upon the following important bills: Tax and Tariff bill, Naturalization bill, Army, Fortification, River and Harbor and sundry civil appropriation bills, Georgia bill, Funding bill. The Army Reduction bill, Legislative Appropriation bill, Currency bill and Indian Appropriation bill are all in Conference Committee. The Patent Consolidation bill was passed by the Senate last night, with only one or two important amendments.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations by the President were sent in to the Senate today:

Alonzo B. Cornell, to be Assistant Treasurer at New-York City; W. T. Singleton, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Virginia; Geo. T. Cross, Surveyor of Customs at Sawcatuck, N. J.; Wm. C. McGowan, Assistant Pay-master in the Navy; Homer T. Law, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. Postmasters—George W. McKeag, Cairo, Ill.; Wm. S. Merrill, Warsaw, N. Y.; A. Robinson, Salem, N. Y.; A. P. French, Demopolis, Ala.; A. Whitney, Nantucket, Mass.; T. J. Daskam, Stamford, Conn.; Wallace Lewis, Loudon, Ohio; A. G. Beer, Ashland, Ohio; C. H. Winters, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Jas. Cook, Waynesburg, Penn.; Geo. W. Merrick, Wellsborough, Penn.; H. O. Harris, Belvidere, N. J.; F. J. V. Van Wagner, Madison, N. J.; H. M. Magee, Cynthiana, Ky.; J. H. Steffer, Georgetown, Ky.; D. L. Dunning, Middletown, Del.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $733,000.

*Shipments.*

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|---|---|
| To Assistant Treasurers, depositories and national banks—notes | $1,634,629 00 |
| Currency | 812,516 00 |
| Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation | 342,263,050 00 |
| For public deposits | 16,434,050 00 |
| Fractional currency unredeemed and destroyed during the week | 558,373 00 |
| Mutilated bank notes burned during the week | 301,326 00 |
| Total amount burned | 25,030,573 00 |
| Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week | 313,810 00 |
| Total amount issued therefore | 24,729,685 00 |
| Balance due for mutilated notes | 300,858 00 |
| Bank circulation outstanding at this date | 299,467,446 00 |
| Internal revenue receipts today | 811,659 00 |
| Grand total for fiscal year | 180,574,909 00 |
| Currency balance in Treasury today | 21,974,618 65 |
| Coin balance in Treasury today | 112,133,056 94 |
| Coin certificates | 34,823,500 00 |

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

Mr. OSBORN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments, the bill granting lands in aid of railroads in Alabama, and for the construction of a canal in Florida.

THE DAVIS HATCH CASE.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Select Committee on the petition of DAVIS HATCH in connection with the Dominican Treaty, submitted a written report with the testimony taken in the case, recommending the indefinite postponement of the subject.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would during the day present the views of the minority of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. FERRY, VICKERS and himself. He subsequently introduced a bill entitled "A joint resolution relative to complaints of DAVIS HATCH against the Dominican Republic;" which was laid over and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF A YACHT'S NAME.

On motion of Mr. FENTON a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the steam yacht *Fanny* to that of *W. M. Tweed*.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt bill was submitted, and adopted.

CONSOLIDATION OF SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill authorizing the consolidation of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, under the name of the Western North Carolina Extension Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad to Cleveland, Tenn., and establishing a continuous railroad communication between Atlantic ports of North Carolina and South Carolina and the Pacific Ocean by way of the contemplated Southern Transcontinental Railroad.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions reported from the Committee on foreign Relations on Cuba were then taken up, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, and Mr. CASSERLY continued his remarks.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

At 1¼ o'clock the subject went over, and the House Naturalization bill was taken up.

Mr. CONKLING, who had charge of the bill, said, in hope of passing it today he would not speak upon it.

Mr. DRAKE spoke of the enormity of the election and naturalization frauds in New-York City, and the necessity for their suppression. He desired to put on record his prediction that the first civil war in this country would result from the fraudulent naturalization of aliens. Men never legally naturalized voted annually in New-York City. No matter how great the Republican majority in New-York State outside the City, a sufficient counter majority was always manufactured in the City to overcome it. The success of a Presidential candidate by such fraudulent means would be a signal for the great body of the nation to rise up and say that that man should never take his seat, and then would come the first civil war this country had ever known. He was apprehensive the bill as reported might not remain on the statute books, as it so far impeded naturalization that the work of pulling it down would be commenced as soon as possible.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the title to the bill should be "A bill to prevent naturalization."

Mr. SAULSBURY said every election held since the Fifteenth Amendment had gone adversely to the Republicans, and now, afraid to depend upon the 700,000 ignorant colored voters they had manufactured, that party wanted to exclude hundreds of thousands of naturalized voters, so as to carry further elections.

Mr. VICKERS said the bill was to take away naturalizations from the State Courts and give them to the United States District Courts and Registers in Bankruptcy. In the State of Maryland this would compel some parties to ride from 250 to 300 miles to get this right from a United States Court, while State Courts in all States had always been comparatively easy of access. He criticised as most extraordinary the provision prohibiting offers as evidence of naturalization of any certificate issued since July 4, 1868, in any city of over 100,000 inhabitants, unless the same be approved by a Court or a Commissioner of Deeds.

The direction in the same section to Election Judges to stamp the word "used" on such certificate, he considered a personal indignity to the voter.

Mr. BAYARD took a similar ground in a lengthy speech against the bill, regarding it as expressly designed to further a political purpose. He argued to show the unconstitutionality of the provision for on examination of certificates issued subsequent to July 4, 1868, as giving to Courts of one State power to examine into and override acts of a Court of another State. He thought it more fair to have declared all such certificates at once null and void. The bill would increase the expense of naturalization tenfold.

At 5½ o'clock an understanding was effected that the bill should be postponed till Saturday next, upon the condition of being then finally disposed of. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POLAND, from the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the Bankruptcy law, made a report, which was agreed to, applying only to some technical points in the law.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships for the foreign trade. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Senate bill to change the boundaries of land districts, was taken from the table and passed.

Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to report from the Committee on Pacific Railroads the Senate bill granting a right of way through the public lands to the Midland Pacific Railroad Company. Objected to by Mr. BINGHAM and others.

Mr. DAWES appealed to the House to go into Committee on the Sundry Civil Expense Appropriation bill, stating that he was informed by the Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate that, unless that appropriation bill was sent to the Senate by Monday, an extension of the session would be necessary.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that there was nothing to be gained by hurrying up that bill, as the Senate was now much behind the House in the dispatch of business.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Commerce. Mr. DIXON reported back the Senate bill to reorganize the Marine Hospital service and to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, with the amendments changing the dates from May to August. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

THE BOLIVIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Senate bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company was also reported. Mr. WOOD opposed the bill as proposing to nationalize a foreign company. Mr. POTTER also opposed it as the beginning of a very dangerous legislation—the chartering of private corporations.

Mr. DIXON advocated the bill. He expressed surprise at the source from which the opposition to the bill came—from the Representatives of New-York. This was a practical move toward the revival of American commerce without seeking subsidies, drawbacks, or anything but the right to transact business.

Mr. O'NEIL and Mr. COX also supported the bill.

Mr. PAINE moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected—yeas 60, nays 85.

Mr. LOGAN moved an amendment, reserving to Congress the right to amend, alter, or repeal the charter at any time. Agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD moved an amendment requiring the principal office of the Company to be in New-York. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 93 to 64.

THE ATTACK ON MR. PORTER AT RICHMOND.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, made the following report in the case of the assault on Mr. PORTER, of Virginia:

*Whereas*, PATRICK WOODS, on the 30th day of May last, at Richmond, did make a violent, unprovoked and felonious assault on Hon. CHARLES H. PORTER, then being a member of the House of Representatives, on his way returning thereto from a leave of absence, and did cut, bruise and disable said PORTER, being then a member of the House, from attending to his duties therein, WOODS well knowing that Mr. PORTER was then a member of Congress, and on his way to Washington, and making such assault of such knowledge; and,

*Whereas*, Said WOODS being brought to the bar of the House, and being fully heard in his defense by counsel and witness before the Committee of the Judiciary, all the facts before recited fully appeared; therefore,

*Resolved*, That PATRICK WOODS, now held at the Bar of the House to answer for a breach of the privileges of the House for his offense, be, and hereby is ordered to be punished by imprisonment in the Jail of the District of Columbia, as other criminals are, for three months, and that a warrant in due form, under the hand of the Speaker, be issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms directing the execution of this order.

The report was ordered to be printed, together with the views of the minority, and Mr. BINGHAM gave notice he would call the matter up for action next Thursday.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BUFFINTON in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill.

*Columbia Deaf and Dumb Institute.*

The pending question was on the motion to strike out an item of $94,087 for the completion of the main central building of the Columbia Institue for the Deaf and Dumb. The item was not struck out.

*Petersburg Custom-house.*

On motion of Mr. PLATT, $10,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the Custom-house at Petersburg, Va.

*Custom-house at Wiscassett, Me.*

On motion of Mr. PETERS, for the Speaker, $4,000 were appropriated for completing the Custom-house at Wiscasset, Me.

*Court-house at Des Moines, Iowa.*

On motion of Mr. PALMER, $16,000 was appropriated for the Court-house at Des Moines, Iowa.

*The New-York Post-office.*

Mr. WELLS moved to strike out the item of $500,000 for the New-York Post-office.

On a vote by Tellers there was no quorum. The roll was called and 151 members answered. As the Committee again proceeded to vote by Tellers Mr. WELLS withdrew the motion.

Mr. WOOD moved to strike out of the paragraph for the New-York Post-office the words, "Subject to all the conditions limiting this appropriation in the act of April 20, 1870." He explained that the Deficiency bill of April 20, 1870, contained a restriction by which no further expenditure could be made on this Post-office until a contract was made, and limiting the total amount to $3,000,000. The third section of the act of July 25, 1868, provided that no contract shall be made by any officer of the United States for the erection of a public building for a larger amount than was actually appropriated: therefore the appropriations would be locked up. He had addressed a letter of inquiry on that subject to the Secretary of the Treasury, who replied as follows:

"As I understand the limitation on the appropriation for the the Post-offices at New-York and Boston, in the act of April 20, 1870, it will not be lawful, considered in connection with the act of July 25, 1868, for the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts for the completion of those buildings."

Mr. DAWES made light of the technical legal objection, and said that that condition had been agreed upon in a Committee of Conference composed of four able lawyers, besides an editor (Mr. BROOKS) of New-York and himself.

After further discussion by Messrs. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, FERRY and FARNSWORTH, Mr. CHURCHILL offered an amendment, with which Mr. WOOD declared himself satisfied, declaring

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to enter into a contract for said building in advance of the appropriation of money sufficient to complete the same, in accordance with the provisions in said act contained.

The amendment was agreed to.

*The Boston Post-Office.*

This amendment was also attached to the item for the Boston Post-office.

Mr. WELLS moved to strike out the appropriation of $250,000 for the Boston Custom-house. This motion brought up again the subject of the New-York and Boston Post-offices, with the usual onslaught on the architect, Mr. MULLETT. The motion was rejected.

*Custom-house at St. Louis.*

A discussion came up on a motion by Mr. WELLS, but was ruled out of order, for an appropriation for the Custom-house at St. Louis.

*Beacon Lights and Light-houses.*

On motion of Mr. DAWES, $2,500 was appropriated for three permanent lights on Providence River, R. I., above Sabin's Point.

Mr. REEVES moved an appropriation of $17,000 for a light-beacon on Long Beach Bar, Peconic Bay, Long Island. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, an appropriation of $6,000 was made for a beacon-light at Black Lake Harbor, Mich. After disposing of nineteen pages of the bill, being one-half of it, the Committee rose.

AMENDING THE PATENT LAWS.

On motion of Mr. JENCKES, the Senate amendments to the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the Patent and Copyright laws, were taken from the Speaker's table, non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

THE BUFFALO BRIDGE BILL.

On motion of Mr. BENNETT, the Senate amendments to the Buffalo Bridge bill were concurred in.

THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HEATON.

The death, this morning, of DAVID HEATON, member from North Carolina, was announced by Mr. COBB, of North Carolina. After the customary eulogies and the adoption of resolutions, including one providing for a committee of five members to accompany the remains to the National Cemetery at Newbern, N. C., the House adjourned at 3¾ o'clock.

## THE SAN DOMINGO INQUIRY.

### Reports of the Majority and Minority—The Evidence on Both Sides—Gen. Babcock and Party Exonerated by the Majority.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator HOWARD, from the Select Committee on the memorial of DAVIS HATCH, presented a report accompanied by testimony taken by the Committee.

The memorial of Mr. HATCH represents a grievance arising out of alleged cruel treatment to which he had been subjected by BAEZ, President of the Dominican Republic, designedly and with set purpose by ordering a sentence of death to be passed upon him, and permanently injuring his health, &c., for which he claims damages in the sum of $50,000 from that Goverment, which sum he believes to be justly due him for what he has suffered in person, character and influence, in being deprived of his liberty six months and twenty days, and he asks the intervention of the Government of the United States to aid him in obtaining that amount of damages for such, his alleged wrongs. He also claims the further sum of $8,547 for spoliation of his property by the army of BAEZ, in that Republic, &c.

RIGHTS OF INDEPENDENT NATIONS.

The Committee say they cannot assume to pronounce the proceedings against HATCH to be insufficient. It must be recognized as the right of every independent nation to adopt such forms of proceedings both in criminal and civil matters, as its Government may see fit, although such proceedings may not be in accordance with our own notions. It cannot be denied that where a foreigner takes up his domicile in our country, he takes up with its laws, and cannot deny its authority, to arraign and punish him for offenses against the laws. It is true that should such Government refuse justice to the foreigner, or discriminate against him in such manner as to subject him expressly and designedly to wrong and injury, the Government to which he belongs would have a right to complain, and to demand reparation.

HATCH'S CRIME.

But in the case of HATCH they have not been able to see in the voluminous testimony taken any evidence of a departure from the legal forms prescribed by the laws of the Republic. He was charged with entertaining CABRAL and his party of revolutionists, giving them aid and comfort at a time when BAEZ was firmly seated in power, and his Government, beyond a doubt the *de facto* Government of the Republic, and doing this act at a time when the town of Barrajona, occupied by CABRAL, had been declared in a state of siege by BAEZ. He is also charged with offering his house as a lodgement, and his store and arsenal to the enemies of a constitutional Government. It is also clear from his own statements that he had been trafficking with the enemy at Barrajona, and he admitted that he invited CABRAL'S partisans to his own house. This invitation is surely anything but evidence of his neutrality.

After further examining this question, and showing that HATCH was found guilty by the unanimous vote of the eight judges, the report says:

To the direct and concurrent testimony of the five witnesses to the fact of his complicity with CABRAL'S party, it is vain to present the unsworn denial of HATCH.

HATCH'S COMPLAINTS.

HATCH'S complaints are generally noticed, and special mention is made of the complaint that after he was sentenced to death, and after this sentence was, as he says, commuted to banishment from the country, he was detained by the Government of San Domingo, which detention he imputes in part to the Government of the Dominican Republic, and in part to the interference of agents of the United States on the island connected with the negotiation of the treaty for annexation now before the Senate. It was shown that HATCH had a grudge against BAEZ and his party, and to gratify it he seemed to be willing to resort to almost any means to prevent the success of the plan of annexation. HATCH had voluntarily fixed his abode in the Republic, and subjected himself to its laws. He could not, therefore, complain of wrong done him if he found himself detained according to the laws for intermeddling to prevent the consummation of a great national measure, which not only that Republic, but his own Government, was seeking to bring about.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GEN. BABCOCK AND PARTY.

The Committee next examine HATCH'S accusations, seeking to fix upon Gen. BABCOCK, who went to San Domingo under instructions to negotiate the treaty; upon Mr. FABENS and upon Mr. CAZENEAU, American citizens, residing in their private capacity at San Domingo, the fault of interfering and advising Mr. PERRY to abstain from all efforts to procure the release of HATCH. They say if this charge be true, we do not see how such advice can in any way militate against the treaty itself, unless it shall be proved that HATCH had, in fact, in his possession reliable facts going to show that one or the other party had been grossly overreached and defrauded in the concoction of the treaty, or that our own negotiator (Mr. PERRY) himself, for he was charged by the Government with the duty of signing the treaty, was imposed upon by grossly false representations as to the subject matter of the treaty, or acted in ignorance of material facts and greatly to the prejudice of his Government.

HATCH'S RELEASE.

The Committee say that HATCH was set at liberty on the 17th of last March, and that his release seems to have been secured by Admiral POOR, from whose dispatch it is apparent that when the Government of BAEZ was appealed to by an agent whom it respected, it at once complied with our request. Indeed, so little did Mr. PERRY seem to have had to do with this release, that Admiral POOR does not even name him in his dispatches on the subject.

GEN. BABCOCK EXONERATED.

The Committee say if Gen. BABCOCK had in any way interfered to prevent the release of Mr. HATCH, it is a little remarkable that we find no evidence of this in the official correspondence of Admiral POOR, or the Dominican Government. No such intimation is found against Gen. BABCOCK, except in HATCH'S letter to him dated Azua, March 15, 1870, two days before his release; but this letter is so manifestly written under the influence of wild surmises, and in such a rancorous spirit, that we do not think it entitled to any weight as evidence. Among other statements they give the testimony of Gen. BABCOCK, distinctly and emphatically denying that he in any way interfered to prevent the release of HATCH, and say: "We have no reason whatever to believe that Gen. BABCOCK ever at any time gave Mr. PERRY advice to interfere to prevent such release. As to the same charge brought against Mr. TABENS by Mr. PERRY, the Committee declare their opinion that Mr. PERRY is totally mistaken in the accusation which he brings. After an extended review of the subject, and minute examination of the testimony, the majority say the Committee have come to the conclusion, which they announce with pleasure, that, although it has been openly asserted in the Senate that Gen. BABCOCK was guilty of misconduct, they are satisfied that the charge is totally unfounded, and that he conducted himself throughout with perfect honesty and sincerity. They look in vain for any evidence worthy of a moment's consideration of any insincerity on his part or any misstatement or prevarication. His whole conduct has been marked with truth, honor and fidelity, and the whole evidence leaves him without a stain; and we would be untrue to our own convictions if we did not apply to Gens. INGALLS and SACKETT, who accompanied him and aided in the negotiations, the like commendation.

THE TREATY FREE FROM FRAUD.

And we take pleasure in expressing our conviction, after weighing all the facts and circumstances within our knowledge, the Committee further state, that in its negotiation and preparation the treaty is free from any fraud or unfairness, and that the agents employed by the respective Governments have all acted with becoming frankness and sincerity.

HATCH'S CLAIMS.

The Committee, resuming the review of HATCH'S claim, say that had he been wantonly seized and subjected to a mere mock trial, and condemned without a hearing and without testimony—in short, had he been treated with manifest wantonness, tyranny and cruelty, they could not hesitate to recommend a demand for satisfaction; but the facts do not show that such was the character of the proceedings, but that they were, on the contrary, in accordance with the laws of the Republic. The Committee, therefore, see no ground for this branch of his claim. To prove the loss of his property he presents no other evidence than his own statement, to which he has omitted to make oath. But to admit his statement as being true, it does not follow under ordinary circumstances that he has a valid claim for damages which occurred as part of the ordinary circumstances of war, because he was an admitted enemy of the Baez Government.

THE CONCLUSIONS.

The Committee in conclusion of their long report say:

According to the testimony of Ex-Commercial Agent SMITH, Mr. HATCH had been engaged in other illicit traffic at Barbara. The Danish vessel *Rotto* was consigned from St. Thomas to Mr. HATCH at Barbara, and was undoubtedly engaged in illicit traffic, to which Mr. HATCH connived. She was seized, condemned and sold by the Dominican Government. That a person so situated should make reclamation against the Government he was thus offending, would seem to be singular, and from what is before us, we cannot presume that Mr. HATCH had or has now any ground for a claim for indemnification. If he was damaged at all, a fact which it is not necessary to deny, it was his misfortune growing out of his own fault, and without assuming to say that he can establish no just claim against the Government of the Republic of Dominica, we are constrained to say that we are not able to see justice and that, at any rate, his application to Congress in this behalf is premature and irregular. We cannot but regard this unusual course as an attempt by Mr. HATCH, in making his alleged grievances public, to prevent a fair consideration of the treaty of annexation, to arouse unfounded prejudices against it, and finally to defeat it. His course evinces a want of that candor and circumspection which should characterize every American citizen abroad in matters in which his Government and country are concerned. Loud and passionate clamors against individuals, blind surmises and personal pique that warp the judgment and induce a forgetfulness of matters of fact, are not the means proper to be exercised to influence our judgments in matters of such grave importance. The Committee therefore recommend that Mr. HATCH'S petition be indefinitely postponed.

(Signed,)
JAMES W. NYE,
J. M. HOWARD,
GEORGE W WILLIAMS,
WILLARD WARNER.

MINORITY REPORT.

Senator SCHURZ, from the minority of the Committee, submitted a report.

HATCH'S TREATMENT BY BAEZ.

They submit, from the testimony, that HATCH is a gentleman of the highest character. The testimony shows that HATCH in former years incurred the displeasure of two powerful individuals on the island. He had written articles for American papers reflecting on BAEZ, who was at that time (1868) in exile. In that war the Cabral Government was overthrown, and one of BAEZ'S first acts, after getting into power, was HATCH'S arrest on the alleged ground that he had been concerned with the opposite party. This allegation was wholly disproved by a letter written by BAEZ'S brother; also by the testimony of Mr. SMITH, commercial agent. HATCH was there as the agent of a salt mining company, the grant of which BAEZ had repeatedly tried to have annulled, and strong efforts were made to drive HATCH and his company away from that investment. The conclusion of his trial at Azua was his sentence to be shot, and afterward his pardon on condition that he would leave the country. Nevertheless he was not released from prison till March, 1870.

HIS OPPOSITION TO ANNEXATION.

While he was in prison negotiations for the annexation for Dominica were begun, and Gen. BABCOCK arrived there as agent of the United States, remaining several weeks, till the treaty was concluded. In spite of the urgent solicitations of the commercial agents, SMITH and PERRY, HATCH was kept in prison, and the reasons for his incarceration appear in an official note addressed by the Dominican Secretary of State to our commercial agent, dated Feb. 19, 1870, in which the solicitations for his release were denied because of his irreconcilable enmity against the Government and inventing calumnies to divert the public mind against annexation to the United States. BAEZ himself, in a letter to Admiral POOR, in March, 1870, explains that the continued incarceration of HATCH was on account of his connection with parties hostile to San Domingo, and his disposition to exert influences there on public opinion detrimental to the interests of Dominican annexation.

PERRYS' STATEMENT.

PERRY testified that Gen. BABCOCK told him he had better not apply for HATCH'S release until he (BABCOCK) had left the island, because HATCH would work against the treaty. He also testified that on "Decoration Day," the 30th of May, he met BABCOCK in Washington, and the latter told him it was a great pity he had had HATCH released, and the President was very much dissatisfied about it. These allegations having been denied by Gen. BABCOCK, the minority give reasons why PERRY'S testimony should be believed. They refer to his family being a respectable one, to the high position he has occupied, to his patriotism during the late war, and from the fact that from a private of volunteers he came out of the war with a high reputation for bravery and integrity, and would have been commissioned in the regular army but for having shot an officer in the defense of his own life. They refer at length to his career since the war, and to the high estimation in which he was held by Gens. SHERIDAN and CLARK.

BABCOCK'S INTEREST IN HATCH.

They cite from the testimony of BABCOCK himself, to show what amount of interest he evinced in HATCH'S release, and that when he was informed of the particulars in HATCH'S case by PERRY, he told the latter that the papers in the case should be forwarded to Washington in order to have action by our Government. BABCOCK also testifies that when asked to send a vessel to the place where HATCH was confined he replied that HATCH had been interfering with the rebellion in that country, and that he (BABCOCK) should have nothing to do with the case. In regard to the charge that HATCH had issued a letter of marque to a Cabral vessel to prey on Dominican commerce, the Committee find that when that vessel was captured, she was acquitted of the charge, and the only paper she could exhibit was a bill of health, furnished by one HATCH, an American, at Barrajona, a Dominican port, not a port of entry. BABCOCK saw the paper, and regarded it as proof that HATCH was guilty. The Committee further cite BABCOCK'S testimony to show that he told the President he thought HATCH was guilty.

GEN. BABCOCK'S ACTS.

The minority, after referring to the motives which must have induced Gen. BABCOCK to thus refuse to intercede for HATCH, proceed to show that he had manifested a disposition to construe his instructions liberally. He took an active part in the pursuit of the steamer *Telegrapho*, while his instructions were quite silent on that subject. That he signed the preliminary protocol of a treaty in which he introduced himself in the capacity of aide-de-camp to the President and his special agent; and in the first article of which he explicitly pledges the President "privately" to use all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican Republic may acquire such a degree of popularity among Members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment, and to make no communication to that body until he shall be certain it will be approved by a majority.

HIS CONDUCT DENOUNCED.

The minority think this unprecedented in an aid-de-camp in view of the facts that whatever his verbal instructions were, his written instructions empowered him only to gather information and not to enter into any agreement at all. They think it singular that in going so far beyond his instructions as to compromise the name of the President, he should have been prevented by any feeling of delicacy from interceding in behalf of an American citizen of high character held in duress after having been pardoned. They refer to BABCOCK'S friendly relations with CAZENEAU, whose character, as shown from the testimony of SMITH and PERRY, is far from good, notwithstanding that Secretary FISH had cautioned him against that gentleman. The statement of Mr. DELMONTE, the Dominican Attorney-General, indicates clearly that in the Dominican Government circles the impression was current that the United States Commissioners, viz.: BABCOCK and party, did not want to have HATCH released. The matter was referred to Washington by CAZENEAU, in a letter addressed to BABCOCK. There was concert between the two. In that letter CAZENEAU related how he, in the presence of BAEZ, had declared that it was not only a Dominican President's right, but his duty, to keep an American citizen in prison, if that citizen might exercise an influence injurious to the annexation scheme. The Committee strongly reprobate this sentiment of CAZENEAU, who is himself an American citizen. BABCOCK communicated that letter to the President, and according to BABCOCK'S own testimony, the President directed him at once to discontinue his correspondence with CAZENEAU. BABCOCK, indeed, did not reply to CAZENEAU, but referring to CAZENEAU'S letter he wrote a letter to Mr. PERRY. It is the same in which he expresses his regret at the differences which had sprung up between CAZENEAU and PERRY, tries to smooth them over, and says: "You will remember what I told you when I gave you a letter of introduction to CAZENEAU, and I have yet to know personally of any act of bad faith on his part. You will remember that I had to write through Gen. CAZENEAU when SMITH was Consul." BABCOCK was evidently not struck with CAZENEAU'S infamous conduct with regard to HATCH as an act of bad faith. It is evident that BABCOCK tried to convey impressions to the President's mind unfavorable to HATCH. The President having been informed in March of the sending of the order for the immediate release of HATCH, and having, at the same time, directed BABCOCK to discontinue his correspondence with CAZENEAU, the Committee are forced to conclude that the President did not, at a subsequent period, express surprise or displeasure at the order having gone; that the displeasure was BABCOCK'S own, and that he used the President's name only with that unbecoming freedom with which he had previously used it in the protocol preliminary to the treaty. Neither can the Committee, from BABCOCK'S own admission, avoid the conclusion that all influence he used with regard to HATCH'S case was invariably directed against the incarcerated man, while circumstantial evidence leaves but little room for doubt as to the correctness of PERRY'S statements on this subject.

THE MINORITY'S POINTS.

The minority submit the following points from the evidence: First—HATCH, an American citizen of irreproachable character, was arrested by the Dominican authorities on charge of having aided a party of revolutionists. He was tried by a military commission and sentenced to be shot. The record of the trial shows that the whole proceeding was a barbarous farce. Second—Mr. HATCH was pardoned on the condition that he would leave the country, by a decree of the Dominican Senate, officially published Oct. 4, 1869. Third—Mr. HATCH was in spite of that decree kept in prison till the middle of March, 1870. Fourth—President BAEZ and his Secretary of State GAUTIER, the latter in an official note addressed to a representative of the United States, stated as a reason for HATCH'S continued incarceration after the decree of pardon, that it was feared he would injure the annexation scheme, if set free. Fifth—Commercial Agents of the United States, SMITH and PERRY, used every means in their power to procure the release of HATCH. Sixth—BABCOCK was sent to San Domingo as a special agent of this Government, and having authority to give direction to war vessels of the United States in Dominican waters for the protection of BAEZ'S Government against foreign interference, not only declined to speak a single word in favor of the release of HATCH, but also discouraged others from doing so. The minority believe that aside from HATCH'S pecuniary losses, he is, in consideration of the treatment he received at the hands of the Dominican Government, entitled to liberal reparation.

THE RIGHT TO IMPRISON AMERICAN CITIZENS.

They cannot close their report without declaring their most emphatic dissent from the position taken by the majority that the imprisonment of an American citizen abroad on the ground he might exercise injurious influence this or that way with regard to a question of public interest, can be justified or excused under any circumstances. They reject it as doctrine utterly repugnant to free institutions, and unprecedented in the history of this Republic. They desire also to designate the insinuation contained in the majority report, that this investigation is instituted for the purpose of assailing the Executive branch of the Government, as uncalled for and frivolous. They would be sorry to think that the Executive would construe as an attack a fair investigation into the conduct of its agents."

The report is signed by Senators SCHURZ and FERRY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MINORITY.

The minority recommend the passage of the following:

*Whereas*, DAVIS HATCH, an American citizen, was unjustly imprisoned by the Government of the Dominican Republic for a considerable period of time, and in consequence of such imprisonment was subjected to great inconvenience, suffering and pecuniary loss; and

*Whereas*, The treatment of DAVIS HATCH, as this Government is officially informed by Mr. M. M. GAUTHIER, Secretary of State of the Dominican Republic, was owing to the apprehension entertained by the Dominican Government that DAVIS HATCH, if set at liberty, would exercise an injurious influence with regard to the treaty annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States; and,

*Whereas*, This constitutes a gross outrage to Mr. HATCH, and an indignity to this Republic; therefore be it

*Resolved, &c.*, That the President be requested to demand of the Republic of the Dominican Republic full reparation for the sufferings and losses of DAVIS HATCH as aforesaid.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

## ADROIT ROBBERY.

### Room of a Cuban Patriot Entered and a Mass of Correspondence Stolen.

One of the most daring of recent robberies and one the object of which was evidently political information rather than pecuniary spoils, was committed, yesterday, at the St. George Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street. For some time past Mr. CARLOS CASTILLO, Treasurer of the Foreign Special Cuban Mission, has occupied a room in this house, where, in consequence of his relations with leading Cuban patriots and with prominent Americans sympathizing with their cause, a large mass of information and correspondence has accumulated, which now appears to have had the special attention of Spanish spies.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. CASTILLO left his room and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but returned within fifteen minutes. He had but to set foot in his room to see that the few minutes during which he had been absent had been sufficient for the spoiler. Everything was disarranged, showing that a hasty search had been made, but it was soon found that it had been thorough. The entire mass of correspondence, which contains matters of great moment to the Cuban cause, was gone, as were also $85,500 in United States registered bonds of various denominations, from $500 to $10,000, as well as a number of Cuban bonds of nominal value.

When the robbery was reported to Superintendent JOURDAN and Capt. KELSO, those officials agreed that it had a political rather than a pecuniary object. It had been performed with an adroit stealthiness and marvelous celerity worthy of the most accomplished of our bond robbers, but none of those enterprising persons are suspected in the matter, as it is evident that if they had been concerned the correspondence and Cuban bonds would have been unmolested, as most likely the United States bonds would have been also, if the thieves had taken time to discover that they were registered, and therefore valueless except to the lawful holder. It was therefore apparent that a Spanish spy, instead of a professional thief, had been at work, and upon that theory Detectives RADFORD and MCCORD, who were detailed to the case, began their labors. But they found little encouragement to hope for a successful issue. The marauder was gone and left no clue by which he could be traced. Although he had probably long been waiting for the opportunity he had so deftly seized, no suspicious person had been noticed loitering around the house, and although the detectives hope to work their way to the thief through the United States bonds, they are convinced that but for the happy circumstance of his carrying off those tell-tales they would never reach him.

### Prospect Park Laborers Appeal to Mayor Kalbfleisch—A Procession of Men and Dirt Carts Surround the Brooklyn City Hall.

Owing to the refusal of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, of Brooklyn, to sign the bonds of the Prospect Park Commissioners on the ground that the law appropriating $5,000,000 for further improvements, is unconstitutional, there is a prospect that the men now employed on the grounds will soon be discharged. In fact, the President has been already authorized to dismiss as many as he may think proper. Many of the men were idle during a great part of the Winter, and the prospect before them now is very distressing. Yesterday morning they held a consultation and determined to send a committee to wait on the Mayor, and accompany them in a body.

Accordingly, a singular procession, consisting of about 500 men and 100 dirt carts, formed and took up its line of march for the City Hall. The Committee, consisting of Chas. C. Doherty, John H. O'Rourke, Henry Simpson, Patrick Bergen, Wm. Purdy, C. Towley, Patrick McNamara and John Regan, mounted the steps and proceeded to the Mayor's office. A brief interview was granted them, and they stated the object of their visit and appealed to the Mayor to save their families from starvation by signing enough of the bonds to keep them in employment a little while longer. The Mayor said that he should endeavor to do his duty in the matter. He was sworn to support the Constitution of the State, and he believed it was violated by this law. He could not sign the bonds until the Court decided that he was wrong in his view. He then told the Committee that the men had better go back to work and by next Thursday the question would probably be decided. The Mayor refused to harangue the men from the City Hall steps, but the Corporation Counsel and some others addressed them, and advised them to go back to work and provisions would be made for paying them, whereupon they took up the line of march for the Park.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

### Base-Ball—Star vs. Eagle, of Flatbush—Defeat of the Latter by a Score of 96 to 0.

The game at the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, between these amateurs, resolved itself into the heaviest batting and finest fielding (on the part of the Stars) exhibited this season. The play of the Stars cannot be too much commended. ROGERS wielded the bat with such effect that three home runs are accredited to him, and one home run each was obtained by the rest of the nine, with the exception of JEWELL, who considered himself "out of luck," as he was unable to get one. The positions of the Eagles were constantly being changed—short, second base and pitcher's places being occupied by no less than four different players. One attempt only was made by the Eagles to soar, DELANO having reached third base and no outs. His wings were clipped, however, as HINKEN, TIDERTON and MATHEWS went out in one, two, three order before he could get home. It was currently reported on the field by the assembled multitude (about fifty were present) that the Eagles had sold the game. It is possible that this may be a fact, for one person is known to have wagered $20 that the Eagles would make a run. Seven innings only were played. The score is as follows:

| EAGLE. | O. | R. | STAR. | O. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murphy, 2d b. | 3 | 0 | Rogers, l. f. | 3 | 11 |
| Vanderveer, l. f. | 2 | 0 | Jewell, c. | 2 | 11 |
| Vaughn, s. s. | 3 | 0 | Dollard, s. s. | 4 | 10 |
| Clarkson, r. f. | 2 | 0 | Clyne, r. f. | 4 | 10 |
| Delano, p. | 2 | 0 | Cummings, p. | 1 | 12 |
| Hinken, c. | 3 | 0 | Beavens, 2d b. | 3 | 10 |
| Tetterton, c. f. | 2 | 0 | Worth, c. f. | 0 | 12 |
| W. Mathew, 1st b. | 2 | 0 | Packer, 1st b. | 1 | 11 |
| A. Mathew, 3d b. | 2 | 0 | Manly, 3d b. | 3 | 9 |
| Total | 21 | 0 | Total | 21 | 96 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eagle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |
| Star | 12 | 16 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 22 | 7—96 |

Umpire—Mr. MURPHY, of the Harmonic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and four minutes.

### Base-Ball—Another Victory for the Red Stockings—The Yale and Harvard Freshmen—The Former Successful.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—A game of base-ball was played today between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Marylands, of Baltimore. The game resulted as follows:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red Stockings | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7—30 |
| Marylands | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0—13 |

There was a very large attendance.

SPRINGFIELD, June 25.—In a base-ball match today between the Yale and Harvard Freshmen nines, the former were victorious by a score of 21 to 18.

### The Turf—Members' Day at Prospect Park.

Yesterday was members' day on the Prospect Park Course. There were three races appointed for the day. Only one, however, took place.

This was done for a piece of plate for members' horses, value $100; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. H. Jarvis' b. m. Addie Webb | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| T. Jackson's b. g. Mystery | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| R. Fletcher's g. m. | | | dr. |

Time—2:44¼, 2:42¾, 2:46¼.

*Addie Webb* won the three heats easily.

The second race that should have come off was a match between GEO. P. ALLEY'S *Viola* and WM. M. PARKS' *Rosana*, for $2,000. It was postponed on account of the lameness of both fillies.

The third race was to have been for a piece of plate of $150 value, mile heats, three in five, in harness. The entries were: S. SAMMIS' *Tom Breeze*, W. H. JARVIS' stallion *Black Crook*, and R. FLETCHER'S *Robbin*. The two latter paid forfeit and the race went off.

### Fire in Newark—Partial Destruction of a Methodist Church.

Early yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the stable of MICHAEL SANFORD, on Hill-street, Newark. Owing to the inflammable nature of the frame building, and the want of an adequate supply of water, the flames quickly communicated to the Methodist Protestant Church, but through the efforts of the firemen, were confined to the windows and roofs. The pulpit furniture, cushions and one melodeon, valued at $75, were saved, but in a damaged condition, while another melodeon in the gallery, worth $7,5 was destroyed. The gas-fixtures and many of the pews were injured by the falling of part of the charred roof into the auditorium. The church property was valued at $30,000, on which there is an insurance in the Merchants' Company, of Newark, on building and furniture of $5,000, and a like insurance in the Market Insurance Company of New-York. The damage to the church is about $9,000. The stable of Mr. SANFORD, together with six horses, three of which belonged to him, was also destroyed, the loss amounting to $2,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT OFFERED BEFORE IN A HALF A CENTURY.—Look in auction column of Real Estate and read MALLORY & BLACKWELL'S advertisement of ninety-seven beautiful residence sites for sale at Tarrytown, being a part of the Benedict estate.—*Advertisement.*

AT GOLD PRICES.—The largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children, at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT REDUCTION!
SOILED SHOES HALF PRICE.
—*Advertisement.*

MANY YEARS COULD BE ADDED TO PEOPLE'S lives by proper nourishment and diet. Such is afforded cheaply by the use of the genuine Texan LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat.—*Advertisement.*

The Greatest Tonic in the World. Use STEINFELD'S French Cognac Bitters. Principal Depot No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

**For Moth-Patches, Freckles and Tan,** Use "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Missisquoi Spring Water for sale by** Druggists. This water cures cancer, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, and is an infallible remedy for Bright's and other diseases of the Kidneys.

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**Fireworks.**—JOSEPH B. PURDY, Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane. Established 1843.

**The Upright Patent Trunk Company.** Ware-rooms, No. 6 Barclay-st.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**Boots and Shoes of Every Variety at Reduced prices.** C. C. RICHMOND, 573 Broadway.

## MARRIED.

BROOKFIELD—MORGAN.—At the Presbyterian Church, in Aurora, by Rev. W. W. Howard, Mr. WM. BROOKFIELD, of Brooklyn, to Miss KATE MORGAN, daughter of Henry Morgan, Esq.

## DIED.

ADAMS.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, the 23d inst., CHARLES B. ADAMS, oldest son of the late Abel Adams, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 55 Noxon-st., Poughkeepsie, on First day (Sunday) afternoon, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—At West Point, N. Y., on the 24th inst., SPENCER CLINTON BALDWIN, only child of Abram H. and Minnie C. Baldwin, aged 4 months and 2 days.

CLARK.—On June 25, of paralysis, PATIENCE, widow of George Clark, Esq., late of the City of New-York, in her 74th year.

The funeral will take place at No. 20 Beach-st., on 26th June, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KINNEY.—On Friday, June 24, JOHN S. KINNEY, in his 31st year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 220 East 47th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the late Friendship Hook and Ladder Co. No. 12, are respectfully invited to attend.

LOWITZ.—On Friday, June 24, JOHN MARION LOWITZ, aged 16 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 150 De Kalb-av., near Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

VANDERVOORT.—In Baltimore, on the 23d inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Stricker Jenkins, ELIZA DURHAM, in the 64th year of her age, relict of the late Robert Bruce Vandervoort, formerly of New-York.

WIBIRT.—On Saturday morning, June 25, of cholera infantum, FLORENCE SIBREE, infant daughter of James S. and Hannah C. Wibirt, aged 4 months and 10 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE. Selling at reduced prices; also taken in exchange and bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, selling at reduced prices; also taken in exchange and bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price. Send for price lists and Circulars. Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. A short lecture succeeds evening prayer. This church is convenient to most of the large hotels, and strangers are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 150 Worth-street.—Services are held in the new Calvary Chapel of the Institution every SABBATH at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Mr. MINGINS will conduct the exercises. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.
WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

GREENE-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING and experience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

A CONVERSATIONAL MEETING will be held at the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for reading and instruction in the doctrines of the "New Church." The public are invited. Also, morning services at 11 o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Subject for morning discourse—*The Utility of Prayer*. For the evening—*The Unknown Tomb*. Seats free. All are invited.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. THOS. H. BURCH, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

PREACHING AT THE BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES.—Services begin at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Retrospective and Prospective Aspects of Life*, and at 7¾ P. M., subject—*Spiritual Co-Workmanship*.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ P. M. All persons are cordially invited to these services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st., by Rev. GEORGE HATT, at 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, divine service on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—TODAY AT 3 O'CLOCK in the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., after which hour the doors will be closed. The most wonderful manifestations, purporting to come from the unseen world, are witnessed here every Sunday. Admission free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery. SABBATH, June 26—Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Preaching in the evening at 7¾. The public, and especially strangers visiting the City, are invited to attend.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WILLIAM McALLISTER (Pastor) will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, foot of Pike-st., East River.—Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., will preach in the above church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

THE GRAVE OF CHARLES DICKENS.—Subject of discourse by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 17 Greene-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Strangers welcome.

JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ morning, and 7¾ evening. Subject—*Eden*. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7¾. All are invited; strangers specially welcome; seats free.

REV. McWALTER B. NOYES, ASSISTant Minister of St. Alban's Church, will preach in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 26, for the church reading-room, service commencing at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this Hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7¾.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st., Mrs. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM will give her closing discourses before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats. Children's Lyceum at 3½ P. M.

REV. WM. ARNOT, D. D., OF EDINburgh, Scotland, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Dr. THOMSON'S,) West 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. C. MAURICE WINES, of Boston, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Clinton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn.—Hours of service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Prof. R. H. MATHER, of Amherst College.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. ABBOTT BROWN, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, June 26, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. WILLIS. Special sermon to the children at 2½ P. M.

ELDER H. H. DICKENSON, MEMBER of Publishing Committee *World's Crisis*, will preach at No. 133 West 24th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and at No. 405 Grand-st. at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, (Episcopal,) 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services SUNDAY, June 26, 10½ morning, and 3½ and 7¾ afternoon and evening.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Summer Worship*.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers welcome.

PROF. GREEN, OF PRINCETON Theological Seminary, will preach in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.—THE Prophet SNOW will preach in the University, Washington square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Mighty Crash*.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7¾ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7¾ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER will preach at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, June 26, morning and evening. Subject, evening—*Lions in the Way*.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. No evening service.

FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Stuyvesant, corner 9th-st. (Plimpton's Building.)—Sermon by Rev. Mr. FITZGERALD, 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, June 26. Seats free; public cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. C. BACHMANN. Evening by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 28TH-st., near Broadway.—Pulpit services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner 38th-st.—Sunday services during Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 376 5th-av.

# OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

## How the Depraved Children of New-York Are Saved.

### An Inside View of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island—Description of the Institution and its Work—The Object to Reform Rather than to Punish Delinquents.

Ordinarily, a visit to Randall's Island would hardly be considered as an especial privilege. Whether justly or unjustly, the mere mention of the name is apt to conjure up unpleasant visions of cells and keepers, clothes of a uniform stripe and pattern, and sundry other accompaniments of a place of punishment for wrongs done and laws of society violated. But there are occasions when a visit to the Island is a source both of pleasure and of instruction. But little is known of the actual life of this institution, how its inmates are treated, and what they do. To relieve the minds of those who consider a prison and a House of Refuge as well-nigh synonymous terms is the object of the present article. As the best way of doing this it is intended to give a necessarily brief account of a recent visit to the institution, in company with the Indenturing Committee.

HOW WE GO TO THE ISLAND.

Taking the steamer *Sylvan Grove*, at the foot of Beekman-street, after a short but pleasant sail up the East River, we are landed at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth-street. Here a large row-boat, manned by four of the boys belonging on the Island, is found in waiting to ferry the visitor across the stream. The oarsmen are selected not only for their superior strength, but more particularly for their good behavior and trustworthiness. Although the post is by no means a sinecure, it is esteemed a special privilege to form one of the crew. Their labors begin at 6½ in the morning and end at 10 at night, and often the river is crossed and recrossed as many as 200 times during the day. The "Captain" or officer in charge of the boat, has held his present position for sixteen years, constantly employed in the same monotonous task, and although his salary is not a large one, yet by careful management he has laid by quite a snug little pile, besides owning one of the handsomest residences between the river and the avenue.

On landing, the first thing to strike the visitor is the neatness and beauty of the surroundings. Well-trimmed grass-plots, an abundance of flower-beds, luxuriant shade trees, and a refreshing fountain, with well-kept gravel walks, surround the entrance. On the porch stands the courteous Superintendent, Mr. JONES, and at his side the kind and efficient Chaplain, Mr. PIERCE, both of whom, with evident sincerity, welcome the visitor to their Home. The buildings themselves are of brick, erected in the Italian style.

THE ABODES OF THE DELINQUENTS.

The two principal structures front the river, and form a façade nearly a thousand feet in length. Other buildings are located in the rear of these, and are inclosed by a stone wall twenty feet high. A division wall, of like height, separates the grounds of the boys' department from that of the girls', and in each department walls separate the inmates into two divisions. The boys' house is nearly 600 feet long. The dome-surmounted portions are devoted to the use of the officers; the central mass also contains the chapel; while the extreme portions contain the hospitals and lavatories. In the rear is the school and dining-hall building, 70 by 138 feet. The lower story is appropriated to dining-rooms, and the upper story to school-rooms. In the rear of the school building are the kitchen and bakery, occupying a space 25 by 90 feet. The work-shops are at the northerly and southerly extremities of the yard, and are each 30 by 100 feet, and three stories high.

The girls' house is 250 feet long—the central portion of which contains the apartments of the matron, assistants, and female teachers, while the wings contain 250 dormitories for the inmates. In the rear, connected by two corridors or covered halls, is a building for school-rooms and dining-halls, the hospitals, sewing-rooms, and lavatories being at each end, with the laundry in the rear. The whole establishment is supplied with Croton water. Tanks are in the attics of the principal buildings, and a reservoir, 100 feet in diameter, located beyond the inclosure, affords a reserve for extraordinary occasions, as well as a plentiful supply of ice in the Winter.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Entering the main building, a few minutes are pleasantly spent in the Committee Room, whither we shall return before leaving the Island, and then under the lead of Mr. BRUSH, the gentlemanly Assistant Superintendent, we start on a tour of inspection through the various halls. At the door of the office stand two bright-eyed little fellows, neither of them over ten years old, sent to the Island for "vagrancy" and now "on guard" at the door. Mr. BRUSH then produced a key, and, opening a large iron gate, ushered us into the lower dormitory. Imagine a large well-ventilated hall, down the center of which runs a sort of vault divided into two stories and subdivided into small cells, each guarded by an iron door and furnished only with a bed. Here the boys sleep, while at the end of the row is a large closet wherein are hung their Sunday clothes. Three similar halls rise above the first, containing in all some 636 rooms. Adjoining is the wash-room. In this are two large tanks, with streams of fresh water constantly running into them. Here the boys wash, and in warm weather bathe. Towels are suspended from the sides of the room. In the large yard the boys who had finished their work were at play, some pitching ball, others engaged in other sports, and all apparently contented.

NO FIGHTING OR PROFANITY.

The only restraint imposed on them is that no fighting or profanity is allowed. An officer sits at one end of the yard exercising a sort of supervision over the boys. It is another feature of the place that the older boys, and those who have been sent to the Island more than once, are kept entirely separate from the younger inmates, who have committed but a single offense. In the workshops the chief employment seems to be the making of shoes. The boys are thoroughly taught the different branches of the trade by the foremen whom the contractor places in each room. An officer of the House is also in each room to see that the boys are not imposed upon by the contractors and to listen to and correct all grievances. Said Mr. BRUSH, "You would be surprised to see how well the boys know when they are being imposed on, and how jealously they regard their rights. If a boy has forty-five pairs of shoes to burnish, as his day's work, he cannot be induced to take another stroke."

HOW THE BOYS ARE WORKED.

When their work is finished, the boys await the arrival of the officer in charge, who gives them their check, and they are sent to the school-room or the play-ground. Some of the older boys, who have mastered the trade, are hired by the contractors at from $5 to $15 a week. So no boy goes from the institution until he has learned enough to enable him to earn an honest livelihood. Our next visit was to the eating-rooms, where, on long tables, preparation was being made for the evening meal. Bread and molasses, with a cup of tea, constituted the allotted food. A veteran steward, who sailed for many years with Capt. COMSTOCK, has charge of the kitchen, assisted by boys detailed for that special field of duty. In the school-rooms about a dozen teachers are employed, three males and nine females, under the superintendence of a principal. The boys are obliged to learn to read, to write and to cipher before they are discharged. In another of the shops, skillful fingers were weaving wire baskets, boilers, rat-traps, &c.

THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Passing through the yard, we next looked into the girls' department. The girls, by-the-way, do all the washing, ironing and tailoring for the boys' department. The general appearance of things in the two departments is much the same, only in the refectory the girls have tablecloths and mess in groups. The chapel is large and comfortable, the girls occupying a sort of semi-circle gallery, and the boys the main body of the house. Service is held Sunday morning, and Sabbath-school in the afternoon. The form of service is a mixture of the Episcopalian and the Methodist. This closed our inspection of the building. Despite all expectations to the contrary, not a gloomy, cross face was seen; not one which refused to brighten at the kindly words of our guide.

GOING OUT INTO THE WORLD AGAIN.

Returning to the room of the Indenturing Committee, which meets to listen to applications for the discharge of inmates, they were found to be already at work. Huge volumes lay upon the table, containing the numbers of the boys, the dates of their arrival, their own history of their lives, the charge on which they were committed, the Chaplain's account of visits to the parents, &c., all ready for reference. The Superintendent, the Chaplain and Mr. BOGERT were present. A list was sent in of those boys whose parents or friends had made application for their discharge, accompanied by documents from friends, promising a situation, or from the Judge who committed, or from influential relatives, &c. It must be remembered that no boys are sent to the Island for any specified length of time. The length of their stay depends entirely on their good behavior and the judgment of the officers. Taking up the list, Mr. BOGERT reads the number and the name, with the accompanying request for discharge; the Chaplain makes a note of the application; the Superintendent refers to his book for the boy's history and tells also what he knows about him. The little guard at the door ushers in the mother. Mr. BOGERT asks if she is married, her husband's occupation, has she other children, what place of employment has she ready for the boy, &c. As one of the women came in, the Superintendent wrote "intemperate woman," on a slip of paper. "Will you give up beer if we let your boy go back ?" asks the Superintendent. "I will, Mr. JONES, for you," answered the woman, and on her promise to bring a letter from a gentleman agreeing to take her son into his employ, the boy is to be discharged. Another woman was the step-mother of the boy who had been "sent up" by his father for "intoxication." The application for a discharge it was not deemed best to grant, and the woman seemed to feel very badly since, as she expressed it, "Not bein' his mother, the neighbors will be after sayin' as how I was satisfied to have him left here." The Superintendent told her she had better leave the boy there until he was thoroughly reformed. Many more interesting cases might be mentioned, but this article is already of sufficient length for the entertainment of the reader.

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The institution is intended for the reformation of boys, rather than their punishment. The strap is used but seldom, and no officers are allowed to strike a boy except the Superintendent or his assistant. The number of inmates of the institution is about 750. A regular system of grades and demerit marks is kept up, and a boy, who is without friends, must remain fifty-two weeks in Grade No. 1, and in the highest division of the school, before he can be discharged, and then only when a proper place has been found for him. Some of the "graduates" have risen to high positions, both in political and other walks of life. The whole number of children received since 1825, is 13,321.

In conclusion, let it not be inferred that there exists any intention of advising any one to select Randall's Island for a residence during the heat of the Summer or the cold of Winter. There are pleasanter places, and places where the duties are not quite so confining. But, that it is possible to keep entirely separate the two ideas of a prison and a House of Refuge; to punish for crime and at the same time to succeed in reforming the criminal; to further the ends of justice in accordance with those of humanity, and to surround young offenders with a healthful moral atmosphere, as well as to teach them an honest trade, seems to us amply demonstrated by our visit to Randall's Island.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 25.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..114¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.110⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65 new.......112⅝
215,000 U. S. 5-20,C.,'67.112⅞
18,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.107⅜
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c 67
20,000 do.........66⅞
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅞
30,000 do.........65
22,000 do.........65¼
15,000 do.........65⅛
2,000 N. Car. Old bds. 49¼
10,000 do.........49⅜
1,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c... 69⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, s. t.... 25½
15,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July.. 82⅛
2,000 Mo. St. 6s.........94⅜
19,000 Louisiana 6s.....77¼
3,000 do.........78
1,000 Louisiana 7s, P. 81⅛
3,000 Mich.S. S. F. bs.100
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. 94
2,000 P..Ft.W.&C.1st.105
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 96
5,000 St. L. & I. M. R., 1st M. bds.. 89½
2,000 Mor.& E. 1st M.101
2,000 C., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.........84⅛
5,000 C. & G. E. In... 40⅛
3,000 do.........40⅛
20 Bk. of Republic...120
10 Tenth N. Bk.......127
1300 West. U. Tel.....34⅞
100 do.........b60 35
100 do.........b. c. 34⅞
500 Mar. Pf.........15⅛
100 DuB.& S.C.R..b.c.107⅛
84 N.Y.&N.H.R.,e.d.155
300 Pac. M. S. Co...... 41⅝
2500 do.........b. c. 41½
100 Con. Coal of Md... 28
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 16⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. S 2¾
100 U. S. Ex.........45⅜
25 A. M. U. Ex.. b. c. 47¼
300 N. Y. C. & H. R... 98¼
200 do.........b. c. 98⅛
400 do.........98⅜
100 Harlem R.........140⅛
200 Reading R.........b. c.107⅛
100 L. S. & M. S.....860 98⅜
300 do.........98⅜
100 do.........98⅛
100 Panama R.........130
300 O. & M. R.........37⅜
300 do.........b. c. 37⅜
105 Ill. Cen. R.........139
200 Cl. & P. R.........109¼
100 Chi. & N. W. R.... 82⅛
100 do.........82⅝
300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 88⅛
100 N. J. Cen. R.......107⅜
200 do.........107⅝
70 do.........108⅛
600 Chi. & R. I. R.....116⅛
400 do.........116⅞
500 do.........b. c.116⅛
200 do.........116⅞
5 C. C. C. & Ind. R. 80⅛
500 Mil. & St. P. R.... 65⅛
200 Tol., W. & W....... 56
50 Chi., Bur. & Q......160
40 Morris & E. R....... 59¾
80 N. H. & H. R.,e. d.170
200 Bost. H. & E. R.... 3⅜
100 H. & St. Jo. R.......118
100 Col., C. & Ind. C... 20⅛
100 do.........20

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c..117⅛
700 U. S. 5-20, c., '65, small.........110
4,500 do.........110⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 c., '65, new.........112⅝
30,000 U. S. 5-20 c., '67..113
2,000 U. S. 5-20 c., '68..113
7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, r..107⅜
3,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July...... 82⅛
4,000 Mo. St. 6s......... 94⅜
200 Con. Coal of Md.. 28
200 Atlantic M. S. Co. 31⅛
100 do.........31⅞
100 do.........31⅛
100 Q. Min. Co......... 7⅜
400 Pac. Mail S. C.,b.c. 42⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R... 98⅛
100 do....bet. call 98⅜
200 Harlem R.........140
200 Reading R., bet. c.107⅜
100 L. S. & M. S. R.... 98⅜
100 do.........99
200 do....bet. call. 99
500 Ill. Central R.....139
400 C. & R. I. R., b. c.117
100 C. & N. W. Pf...... 88⅛
100 do......... 88⅞
200 Mil. & St. P. R.... 65⅜
50 do.........66
100 Tol., W. & W....... 56⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. R.....118⅛
150 H. & St. J. R. Pf...120
20 Morris & Essex... 89⅛

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$10,000 Amer. Gold... 111
200 West. Un.Tel....s3 34⅛
200 do.........34⅜
400 do.........b3 34⅛
200 Pacific Mail....s3 42⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H.R.R 98⅞
200 Lake S. & M. So. 98⅜
200 do.........98⅛
200 do.........b3 98⅞
400 Reading R......... 107⅜
100 Ohio & Miss......... 37⅛
200 Rock Island......... 116⅛
200 Newark & C.H.R 91
200 do.........90⅜
100 Dale Pro. B. Co.. 42¼
100 do.........42⅜
100 Grass Valley...b3 38
100 do.........36

SATURDAY, June 25—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell to 111 ₱ cent. There was no support to the market against the large sums sold on Friday night at 111½@111⅝ ₱ cent., and the further considerable sums offered in the Forenoon. It is supposed that the contracts and hypothecated Gold of the defaulting party of Thursday have been nearly all settled, but the force of the disaster has scarcely yet spent itself, either in the Gold Room or on the Stock Exchange. The party referred to seems to have gambled with equal desperation in both Gold and Stocks, and the whole market has been thrown into confusion by the resulting explosion. The Public Funds sympathized with Gold, and lower figures were made than on Friday by ½@⅝ ₱ cent. The Railways were feverish, and there was some pressure to sell early in the day, but after 2 o'clock the market partially improved, and there was a better demand for the New-York and Western Roads.

The Summer rule of the Stock Exchange at 3 o'clock on Saturdays is not yet strictly observed, although the weather was hot enough to drive most of the operators from the Street soon after this hour.

The changes in the Bank return are an increase in Loans of $328,363, a decrease in Gold of $668,966; a decrease in Greenbacks of $904,685, and the general line of Deposits is down $2,410,297. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,144,241 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $307,279 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Office will begin on Tuesday next, June 28, to anticipate the July Gold Interest, both on the Registered and Coupon Stocks of the United States January and July issues. The whole amount to be paid out to the public, at all the offices of the Treasury, is about $29,000,000, of which, however, not more than $25,000,000 is likely to be called for in July. The Sinking Fund will receive about $2,400,000 July Interest in addition, being 3 ₱ cent. on $80,000,000 January and July United States 5-20s belonging to the Sinking and Special funds.

There was a better tone to the Stock market at the close of business in the afternoon. The Public Funds improved to 113@113⅛ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867; Gold left off 111⅛@111¼. The other quotations compare as follows with Friday night. Exchange was ⅛ ₱ cent. firmer:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JUNE 25.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 108 | 108 |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 111⅝ | 111 |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 113⅜ | 113 |
| American Gold Coin | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅝ | 109⅜ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 64¼ | 65¼ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 98½ | 98⅝ |
| N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates | 94⅜ | 94⅛ |
| Reading Railroad | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 116⅞ | 116⅞ |
| North-western Common | 82⅝ | 82¾ |
| North-western Preferred | 88⅛ | 88¾ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 42 | 42⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 80½ | 80⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 65⅝ | 66 |
| Lake Shore | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 37¼ | 37½ |
| New-Jersey Central | 107⅝ | 109 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 55⅞ | 56⅞ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| General balance yesterday | $89,047,806 20 |
| Gold receipts | 863,442 24 |
| Gold payments | 1,295,608 82 |
| Gold balance | 76,122,770 72 |
| Currency receipts | 1,744,659 80 |
| Currency payments | 169,778 11 |
| Currency balance | 12,769,891 22 |
| General balance | 90,301,734 72 |
| Customs | 320,000 00 |
| Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington | 1,161,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ c. reg'd, '81.......114⅛
6 ₱ c. coup., '81.......117⅛
5-20 coup., '62.......111
5-20 coup., '64.......110½
5-20 coup., '65.......110⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.......112¾
5-20 coup., '67.......113
5-20 coup., '68.......113
10-40 registered.......107¾
10-40 coupon.......108
6s currency.......113

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup....... 67
Tenn. 6s, n. bds....... 65¼
Virginia 6s, ex coup.. 68⅛
Georgia 6s......... 89
Georgia 7s, n. bds... 95⅛
N. Carolina 6s, old.... 49¼
N. Car. Fundg. Act,'68. 31
N. Car. 6s, n. bds....... 25⅛
N. Car. 6s, Spec'l Tax. 25⅛
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.. 82⅛
Missouri 6s......... 94⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.. 94⅛
Louisiana 6s......... 77¼
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.. 74
Lou. 6s, Levee bds.... 78
Lou. 8s, Levee bds.... 95
California 7s......... 110
California 7s, large b 112
Connecticut 6s......... 103
Rhode Island 6s......... 103
Alabama 8s......... 101
Alabama 8s, R. R. b... 96
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 75
Ohio 6 ₱ cent, '75...... 98
Ohio 6 ₱ cent, 86...... 103⅛
Illinois Canal bds..'70.101
Illinois coupon 6s, '77.101
Illinois coupon 6s, '79.101
Illinois War Loan......101
Michigan 6 ₱ cent..'73.100
Michigan 6 ₱ cent..'78.100
Michigan 6 ₱ cent..'83.100
Michigan 7 ₱ cent..'78.103
Mich. 7 ₱ cent., w. l..103
N. Y. Reg'd Bt'y L'n.108⅛
N. Y. Coup. Bt'y L'n.112⅜
N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70 109
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.105⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.105⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.105⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.105⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......102⅛
Erie 1st Ext......... 98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79..... 95⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83..... 92
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 83⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88... 78⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F.,'85.103
Harlem 1st.........101
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.112⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 95
M. So.& N. I.S.F.7₱c.100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 98⅛
Cen. Pac. Bonds......... 93⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bonds. 87⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70......110
Alton & T. H. 1st........ 97
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 75
Chic. & N. W. S. F....... 99
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.. 90
Chic. & N. W. 1st........ 97
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.. 93
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts..103
Lack. & West. Bonds. 98
Del., L. & West. 1st.. 98
Del., L. & West. 2d.... 97
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext... 94
Tol. & Wab. 2d......... 84⅛
Tol., W. Equip. Bs.. 78
Tol., W. & W.C.S.F. 82
Gt. West. 1st, '68.......105
Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 90⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 81⅛
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 83
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st...... 75
Gal. & Chic. Ext.......100
Gal. & Chic. 2d.......... 90
Chic. & R. I. 7s.........103⅛
Chic., R. I. & Pac.......102
Morris & Essex 1st.....101
Morris & Essex 2d...... 99
Clev. & Tol. S. F.........103
N. J. Cen. 2d.............101
N. J. Cen. New Bds.102⅛
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.105
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..100
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 94
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 85
Clev. & Pitts. 2d......... 95
Clev. & Pitts. 3d......... 90
Clev. & Pitts. 4th....... 78⅛
Chic. & Alton S. F..... 97
Chic. & Alton 1st.......102⅛
Chic. & Alton Inc....... 92⅛
Ohio & Miss. 1st........ 100
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd. 91⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 97
Penn. R. R. Bonds...... 90
St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.. 89⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st........107⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 94
Mil. & St. P. 1st........ 95⅛
Mil. & St. P.I. & M.d. 89
Mil. & St. P. 2d......... 85
Mar. & Cin. 1st.......... 93
Chic. & Mil. 1st.......... 93⅛
Col., C. & Ind. 1st...... 84⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D 83
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 83
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 70

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.........137
Manhattan.........155
Mechanics'.........140
Union.........115
America.........148
City.........205
Phenix.........110⅛
Tradesmen's.........154
Merchants' Exchange.106
Seventh Ward.........110
State of New-York....109
Mech. Banking Ass..124
Ocean......... 85
Mercantile.........126
American Exchange..112⅛
Chatham.........163
Bank of the Republic.120
Bank of N. America..107
Irving.........118
People's.........140
East River.........113
Market.........129
Nassau.........106
Shoe & Leather.........165
Corn Exchange.........129
St. Nicholas.........120
Importers' & Traders'.159
Park.........162
Manuf. & Merchants'.103
Ninth National.........111⅛
Tenth National.........127
Oriental.........160
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.102
Del. and Hud. Canal..124⅛
Pennsylvania Coal....221
Maryland Coal Co.... 31
Canton Co., Balt....... 65⅛
Consol. Coal of Md.... 25⅛
Western Union Tel.... 34⅞
Quicksilver Mining... 7⅛
Mariposa Mining...... 6⅛
Mariposa Preferred.... 15
Mariposa Trust. Cer.. 39
Adams Express.........65¾
Wells-Fargo Express. 16⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex.scrip. 2⅛
American Express..... 47⅛
United States Ex....... 45⅛
Merchants' Union Ex 13
Pacific Mail......... 41⅛
Atlantic Mail......... 31

There is nothing more strikingly illustrates the revolution in the New-York and California trade, in the last twelve months, than the Quarterly Dividend announced by the Panama Company—Two and a Half ₱ cent. in Currency, as against Six ₱ cent. Quarterly last year. In the same period the Shares of the Pacific Mail Company have ceased to pay Dividends, and the market price has fallen from about 90 ₱ cent. to 40@42½ ₱ cent. The single line of Pacific Road has brought about this revolution. A second line, either north or south of the present route, will confirm this wonderful change in trade, and remove all danger of such revolutions going backwards.

It is reported on the Street that Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co., correspondents of the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, have taken $2,000,000 of the City of New-York 7 ₱ cent. Loan, recently created for the improvement of Docks and Piers. The Loan is to run for twenty years. The rate at which it was taken has not transpired. The amount is believed in some quarters to be much larger than two millions, but we apprehend it will be found that this is very near the sum immediately required by the new Commission of Docks and Piers.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending June 24, 1870, was $5,178,798.

JULY, 1870, DIVIDENDS ADVERTISED TO DATE.

| | Capital. | Rate. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants' Clerks' Savings | $2,444,000 | 2¾ | $67,210 |
| East River Savings | 3,033,000 | 3½ | 106,155 |
| N. Y. State Canal 7s | 700,000 | In full. | 700,000 |
| New-Haven R. R. | 6,000,000 | 5 | 300,000 |
| Hartford R. R. | 3,300,000 | 3* | 99,000 |
| Harlem R. R. | 7,000,000 | 4 | 280,000 |
| National Trust | 1,000,000 | 4 | 40,000 |
| American Express Company | 5,000,000 | 3 | 150,000 |
| Dubuque and Sioux R. R. | 2,000,000 | 3½ | 70,000 |
| Macon and Western R. R. | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Brooklyn Fire Insurance | 153,300 | 10 | 15,500 |
| Hamilton Fire | 150,000 | 5 | 7,500 |
| Exchange Fire | 150,000 | 5 | 7,500 |
| Manhattan Savings | 6,163,000 | 3½ | 215,705 |
| Atlantic Savings | 2,249,000 | 3 | 67,350 |
| Third-avenue Savings | 5,363,000 | 3 | 160,890 |
| Ninth National Bank | 1,297,200 | 5 | 64,860 |
| Importers' and Traders' Bank | 1,500,000 | 6 | 90,000 |
| Georgia State Debt | 6,086,500 | 3 & 3½ | 201,095 |
| Farmers' Trust Company | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,000,000 | 4 | 40,000 |
| Union Trust Company | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| State Debt of Kansas | 1,341,700 | 3 | 40,251 |
| Metropolitan | 4,000,000 | 5 | 200,000 |
| Bank of New-York | 3,000,000 | 5 | 150,000 |
| Park Bank | 2,000,000 | 7 | 140,000 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,000,000 | 6 | 60,000 |
| Bank of America | 3,000,000 | 5 | 150,000 |
| Central National Bank | 3,000,000 | 4 | 120,000 |
| Bank of Commerce | 10,000,000 | 5 | 500,000 |
| Irving Bank | 500,000 | 4 | 20,000 |
| People's Bank | 400,000 | 5 | 20,000 |
| Marine Bank | 400,000 | 6 | 24,000 |
| Guaranty and Indemnity Co. | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Broadway Savings | 1,661,000 | 5 | 83,050 |
| Central Pacific Bonds | 25,881,000 | 3 | 768,430 |
| Western Pacific Bonds | 2,800,000 | 3 | 84,000 |
| California and Oregon Bonds | 900,000 | 3 | 27,000 |
| New-York and Oswego Bonds | 2,000,000 | 3½ | 70,000 |
| Jersey City Fire Insurance | 200,000 | 6 | 12,000 |
| Broadway Bank | 1,000,000 | 12 | 120,000 |
| Chatham Bank | 450,000 | 8 | 36,000 |
| Butchers' and Drovers' Bank | 600,000 | 5 | 30,000 |
| Shoe and Leather Bank | 1,200,000 | 6 | 72,000 |
| Great Western Marine Co. | 1,000,000 | 6 | 60,000 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Oriental Bank | 300,000 | 6 | 18,000 |
| Greenwich Savings | 6,288,000 | 5 & 3½ | 257,935 |
| Bank of North America | 1,000,000 | 3½ | 35,000 |
| Hope Fire Insurance | 150,000 | 5 | 7,500 |
| Rome & Watertown Railroad | 3,000,000 | 5 | 150,000 |
| Atlantic Bank | 300,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| Commonwealth Bank | 750,000 | 3½ | 26,250 |
| New-York Exchange Bank | 500,000 | 5 | 25,000 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 200,000 | 5* | 10,000 |
| Panama Company | 7,500,000 | 2½* | 187,500 |
| Lake Shore Railroad | 35,000,000 | 4 | 1,400,000 |
| Delaware & Lackawanna R.R. | 14,100,000 | 5 | 705,000 |
| Merchants' Bank | 3,000,000 | 4 | 120,000 |
| Eighth National Bank | 250,000 | 4 | 10,000 |
| Market Bank | 1,000,000 | 5 | 50,000 |
| Fifth National Bank | 150,000 | 5 | 7,500 |
| Michigan State Debt | 2,505,000 | 3 & 3½ | 77,540 |
| Citizens' Bank | 400,000 | 5 | 20,000 |
| California State 7 ₱ cents | 1,500,000 | 3½ | 52,500 |
| Citizens' Savings | 5,663,000 | 3 | 169,890 |
| Fourth National Bank | 5,000,000 | 4 | 200,000 |
| Grocers' Bank | 400,000 | 5 | 20,000 |

*Quarterly.

The Citizens' Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend to Depositors of *Three ₱ Cent.*, payable July 21.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, payable free of all taxes, July 1.

The Panama Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Two and a Half ₱ Cent.*, payable July 15.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railway Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable free of tax, July 20.

The Merchants' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, payable free of all taxes, July 1.

Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co., No. 21 Nassau-street, will pay the July Interest on the 7 ₱ cents. of the State of California.

The Citizens' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The July Interest on the Michigan State Debt will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

The July coupons on the Bonds of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Road will be paid at the Farmers' Trust Office.

The Bank of the Commonwealth has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ Cent.*, payable, free of all taxes, July 5.

The Eighth National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Fifth National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Atlantic Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, payable free of all taxes, July 1.

The Fourth National Bank has declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable, free of all taxes, July 1.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of June 13, says:

"Although showers have fallen in Scotland and the west, England generally has had another dry week, with a scorching sun and brisk wind, leaving the hay crop still more hopeless, and cereals more or less affected. Wheat on the strong well-farmed lands, notwithstanding much miss-plant, has, on the whole, a favorable aspect, but on the gravels and light soils we hear it is rapidly dying off. Early-sown Barley on the loams has not much suffered, but gets into danger. Beans and peas have no height of haulm, and must, without a speedy fall of rain, produce but little corn; but oats are everywhere suffering, and as the same thing is happening in France, it is not to be wondered at that, with large foreign arrivals, prices of this grain are rising further every week. The rapidity of communication now is such that one European market instantly acts upon another, and after a steady advance on wheat from week to week, holders often refuse selling at all, upon the supposition that some great calamity has happened, or is expected. Still the disposition of speculators to realize in the end brings a calm, and we think the present excitement is likely to disappear. But after all, if we take the London average as the highest, say 52s. 6d. per quarter for last week, there is nothing in it oppressive to the community, nor extravagant in remuneration to the farmer on a poor crop, and with the aid of South Russia and America we may jog on at about these rates, with occasional fluctuations, up to harvest. In France many think the matter overdone as regards wheat, and our wary neighbors the Dutch seem to think the same, by their calm; though with short stocks in Germany, a Rhenish demand is likely to last up to harvest, and should the drouth be felt in Spain and Italy, these markets will, for a short time, have to be supplied. Our medium advance for the week has been about 2s. per quarter, some places noting less, and some more. So far as forage and Spring Corn are concerned, we have, doubtless, reached a crisis, and a plentiful fall of rain would yet save the latter, but if long deferred, all feeding stuffs must be dear. It is gladdening to hear they have had a sufficient fall of rain in Hungary to give a prospect of average crops, and in Algeria the harvest is already assured except in the extreme South, which has suffered from the locusts. The arrivals off the coast since June 3 were 9 cargoes, of which 5 cargoes were Wheat and 4 Maize. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 41 cargoes in all, viz., Ghirka 43s. 9d. to 46s. 6d., Polish 44s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; Spring No. 2, 41s. to 45s.; Marianopoli, 46s. 6d. to 47s.; California, 54s. to 55s. 9d.; Berdianski, 46s.; Extra Spring, 48s. 9d.; Maize, 56 cargoes, at 28s. 9d. to 32s.; Rye, 8 cargoes, at 34s. 1d. to 34s. 6d.; Barley, 21 cargoes, at 24s. to 25s. 6d.; Oats, 5 cargoes, at 23s. 9d. to 26s.; Beans, 2 cargoes, at 38s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 57,545 quarters at 45s. 3d., against 58,388 quarters at 45s. 5d. in 1869. The London averages were 52s. 6d. on 1,903 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending June 4, were 695,571 cwts. Wheat, and 155,019 cwts. Flour."

With the issue for the current week, the now well-established and prosperous *Commercial & Financial Chronicle* completes its tenth semi-annual volume. With the current number is supplied the usual title page and index to the volume. The success of the *Chronicle* has been earned by legitimate and efficient work, in its special spheres.

The gross receipts of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, for the years ending March 31, 1869 and 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

| From | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $1,292,604 84 | $1,786,956 73 |
| Freight | 3,575,915 56 | 3,587,002 20 |
| Mails | 24,848 48 | 50,931 52 |
| Express | 81,386 83 | 91,351 52 |
| Rents, &c. | 70,315 27 | 84,415 44 |
| Interest on loans, &c. | 176,908 77 | 394,608 79 |
| Total | $5,231,979 75 | $5,995,266 20 |
| Disbursements: | | |
| Salaries of agents and clerks. | $164,097 81 | $181,096 39 |
| Books, printing and stationery | 22,996 20 | 50,527 90 |
| Station-house expenses | 45,206 51 | 85,100 61 |
| Labor of handling freight, watchmen, &c. | 215,822 25 | 289,744 07 |
| Conductors, baggagemen, and brakemen | 106,506 50 | 146,467 20 |
| Enginemen and firemen | 187,898 33 | 225,589 98 |
| Fuel account | 247,617 05 | 296,487 27 |
| Oil, tallow, and waste | 33,990 87 | 58,106 37 |
| Loss and damage of goods and baggage | 9,387 46 | 14,341 90 |
| Damages for injuries to persons | 20,659 83 | 10,110 40 |
| Exchange, interest, and discount | 62 57 | 40 00 |
| Contingent account | 36,405 77 | 71,717 23 |
| Repairs of engines and tenders | 201,676 44 | 277,011 42 |
| Repairs of cars | 234,779 83 | 299,141 36 |
| Tools and machinery in shops. | 18,202 85 | 29,972 17 |
| Repairs of roadway and track | 402,634 59 | 572,793 17 |
| Cost of iron for repairs and renewal of rails | 255,332 16 | 446,120 80 |
| Repairs of fences and gates | 32,029 42 | 34,591 53 |
| Repairs of bridges and draws. | 64,446 80 | 72,363 91 |
| Repairs of buildings and fixtures | 40,373 49 | 63,170 87 |
| Damages for cattle killed or injured | 21,492 68 | 43,522 80 |
| Repairs of telegraph | 3,128 36 | 7,689 85 |
| Car service | 1,900 76 | ...... |
| Total | $2,366,679 13 | $3,276,267 20 |
| Legal expenses | 6,621 14 | 19,221 25 |
| Taxes on real estate | 118,153 35 | 116,849 94 |
| United States Government tax | 32,426 99 | 44,452 85 |
| Total | $2,523,880 61 | $3,456,791 24 |
| Net earnings | $2,708,099 14 | $2,538,474 96 |
| From which deduct— | | |
| Rent of Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad | $125,000 00 | |
| Interest on bonds | 615,650 00 | |
| Dividends, including tax | 1,326,301 57— | 2,066,951 57 |
| Leaving a balance of | | $471,523 39 |
| Add balance of income account, March 31, 1869 | | 1,597,244 02 |
| Total, as in balance-sheet | | $2,068,767 41 |

There has been expended during the year on account of construction and equipment, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Land and land damages | $102,603 18 |
| Equipments | 835,075 31 |
| Engineering and contingent expenses | 11,577 61 |
| Grading | 473,267 82 |
| Superstructure and bridging | 299,787 57 |
| Fencing | 72,669 07 |
| Station buildings, shop and fixtures | 179,525 20 |
| New shops, Chicago, including machinery and tools | 78,534 40 |
| Construction repairs | 538,823 68 |
| Total | $2,581,663 84 |

*Balance Sheet.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock account | $15,999,900 00 |
| Fractional shares convertible into stock | 100 00 |
| Bonds Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company | 1,397,000 00 |
| Income bonds Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company | 1,000,000 00 |
| Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds | 7,376,000 00 |
| Fractional agreements convertible into bonds | 643 37 |
| Due Railroad Bridge Company | 20,000 00 |
| Sundry balances | 7,122 32 |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, of Iowa | 49,852 75 |
| Profit, balance of income account | 2,068,767 41 |
| Total | $26,933,385 85 |
| Cost of road and equipment | $25,025,906 34 |
| Securities in hands of Treasurer as trustee for guaranteed bonds | 50,845 25 |
| Stanton, Elliot and Wilson Committee | 1,056 59 |
| Trustee Land Grant Division, M. and M. Railroad Company | 19,084 22 |
| Railroad Bridge bond account | 152,678 91 |
| Chicago and Rock Island bond account | 38,987 00 |
| Cash and loans in hands of Assistant Treasurer | 1,078,320 12 |
| Balance in hands Cashier, Chicago | 566,477 42 |
| Total | $26,933,385 85 |

President—JOHN F. TRACY. Vice-President—Ebenezer Cook. Directors—David Dows, Francis H. Tows, A. G. Dulman, Charles R. Marvin, New-York; Robert A. Forsyth, Newburg, N. Y.; Milton Courtright, Wm. L. Scott, John Hearn, Erie, Penn.; John F. Tracy, Henry H. Porter, Chicago, Ill.; Ebenezer Cook, George L. Davenport, Davenport, Iowa; B. F. Allen, Des Moines, Iowa. Secretary and Treasurer—Francis H. Tows. Assistant Treasurer—F. D. Sherman. General Superintendent—Hugh Riddle. Assistant General Superintendent—P. A. Hall.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* says:

"We present to the readers of the *Commercial* some carefully-prepared tables, showing the condition of the whisky manufacture and the product on hand at this time as compared with the same period last year. It will be seen that the amount produced this year, from Jan. 1 to June 1, falls below that during the same months last year by the large amount of 2,925,578 proof gallons. The stock in bonded warehouse on the 31st day of May, 1870, was only 3,658,857 proof gallons, while on the same day in 1869 it was 8,070,579 proof gallons. Adding to the amount in warehouse May 31, 1870, the 85,650 barrels of free whisky which our table shows to be on hand in the State at present, calculating each barrel at forty-five proof gallons, which is a very liberal estimate, and we have a total of only 7,513,107 proof gallons of both bonded and free whisky on hand this year, against 8,070,579 gallons of bonded whisky alone on hand at the same time last year. As, owing to the expiration of the time in which old whisky was to be taken out of bond, the tax was paid on a great deal during the Spring months up to May 31 last year, it is fair to presume that at that date there were at least 40,000 barrels on hand of free whisky. Counting the barrel, as before, at forty-five gallons, and we have the accounts stand as follows:

| | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| In bond May 31 | 8,070,579 | 3,658,857 |
| Free May 31 | 1,800,000 | 3,854,250 |
| Total | 9,870,579 | 7,513,107 |
| | 7,513,107 | |
| Deficiency this year | 2,357,472 proof gal's. | |

To arrive at the amount of what is classed as Kentucky or Bourbon whisky, we must take another fact into account. There was made in Louisville this year about 10,000 barrels of highwines, or spirits which went into market just as highwines did, and in the Sixth and Seventh Districts about as much more. Highwines were made last year in Louisville, as well as this year, but none were made last year in either the Sixth or Seventh Districts. In comparing the Kentucky whisky product of this year with last it is proper then to deduct from the total of this year 10,000 barrels made in the two districts last named—equivalent to 450,000 proof gallons—in order to get at the true figures.

From careful inquiry and estimates of well-informed persons, we give the following figures as representing the present stock of free whisky in Kentucky, as near as it can be arrived at:

| District. | Bbls. | District. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 250 | Sixth | 16,050 |
| Second | 750 | Seventh | 29,150 |
| Third | 150 | Eighth | 300 |
| Fourth | 3,000 | Ninth | 1,000 |
| Fifth | 35,000 | | |
| Total stock | | | 85,650 |

*Kentucky Whisky Produce.*

| | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| January, proof gallons | 1,054,620 | 689,226 |
| February, proof gallons | 1,226,792 | 671,452 |
| March, proof gallons | 1,712,163 | 935,939 |
| April, (including Ninth District, too late for last report,) proof gallons | 1,597,571 | 994,995 |
| May, proof gallons | 1,357,527 | 731,483 |
| Total | 6,948,673 | 4,023,095 |
| | 4,023,095 | |

Difference in favor of last year, 2,925,578 proof gallons.

*Detailed Report of Spirits Produced in May.*

| | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| First District, no report | .... | .... |
| Second District | 28,459 | 58,515 |
| Third District, no report | .... | .... |
| Fourth District | 182,268 | 62,434 |
| Fifth District | 140,615 | 156,199 |
| Sixth District | 322,880 | 258,411 |
| Seventh District | 604,112 | 183,455 |
| Eighth District | 45,493 | 535 |
| Ninth District | 33,700 | 13,934 |
| Total | 1,357,527 | 731,483 |

*Spirits withdrawn in May.*

| | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| First District, no report | .... | .... |
| Second District | 5,559 | 67,377 |
| Third District, no report | .... | .... |
| Fourth District | 56,351 | 186,919 |
| Fifth District | 61,499 | 154,401 |
| Sixth District | 447,625 | 295,433 |
| Seventh District | 149,369 | 624,699 |
| Eighth District | 11,260 | 34,213 |
| Ninth District | 32,604 | 6,665 |
| Total | 764,267 | 1,369,707 |

*Spirits Remaining in Ware-house May 31.*

| | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| First District, no report | .... | .... |
| Second District | 68,389 | 215,611 |
| Third District, no report | .... | .... |
| Fourth District | 470,417 | 369,574 |
| Fifth District | 739,387 | 611,521 |
| Sixth District | 2,898,837 | 944,341 |
| Seventh District | 3,383,988 | 1,312,491 |
| Eighth District | 320,824 | 141,034 |
| Ninth District | 288,757 | 63,985 |
| Total | 8,070,579 | 3,658,857 |

The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 24, 1870:

*Wheat*—Dr. Peter Failing, Buffalo; Thos. Gust, Buffalo; P. S. Wooden, Buffalo; F. Wellington, Buffalo; L. B. Trowbridge, Buffalo; Island Home, Buffalo; Cayuga, Buffalo; E. F. Rice, Buffalo; W. H. Davis, Buffalo; Horatio Seymour, Buffalo; Mary Lewis, Buffalo; Gilfred Mayer, Buffalo; Kate Rappleye, Buffalo; Geo. A. Feeter, Buffalo; W. C. Alvord, Oswego; W. A. Hotchkiss, Oswego.
*Mixed*—L. A. Meyer, Buffalo; Jno. B. Edwards, Geneva; Suffreld, Buffalo.
*Coal*—Manchester, Buffalo; W. C. Lawrence, Buffalo; Grove M. Hall, Watkins.
*Corn*—Enos B. Hunt, Buffalo; Clara A. Willett, Buffalo; Gettysburgh, Oswego; M. S. Price, Buffalo.
*Oats*—Iola, Montezuma; H. McQuatters, Palmyra; C. R. Parsons, Buffalo; Richard Pearl, Buffalo.
*Lumber*—A. Crawford, Oswego; Nick Cornell, Oswego; Minnehaha, Buffalo; John F. Hager, Buffalo; Jerry Thistle Thwait, Buffalo; John Davis, Buffalo; H. C. Hudson, Buffalo; A. K. Conrad, Buffalo; R. J. Ward, Buffalo; Chas. H. Francis, Buffalo; David Utly, Rome; J. D. Craine, Lockport; H. D. Rose, Lyons Falls; E. D. Parter, Tonawanda.
*Gypsum*—Major D. H. Bruce, Jones Landing.
*Shooks*—M. S. Price, Buffalo.
*Oil*—Major Anderson, Buffalo.
*Ice*—Hiram D. Fox, Utica.

# AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.**—Sales-rooms Nos. 85 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st. On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 30 and July 1, at 7½ o'clock each evening,

SPECIAL SALE of HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, the private collection of a well-known connoisseur going abroad, comprising many valuable works by celebrated and favorite EUROPEAN and AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Also,

by order of John Sedgwick, special receiver, a number of fine EUROPEAN Pictures, to be sold without reserve. Comprised in this collection are the works of, viz.:

Meyerheim, Noterman, Tideman,
Engelhardt, Schaep, Morvillier,
Walkmiller, Hekking, Brissot,
Smitz, Reimens, Vanderbin,
Van Kuyk, O. Webber, Spangler,
Kawasseg, Sell, Thillot,
A. F. Tait, W. L. Marple, Favier,
Deshayes, V. Lafere, Naur,
Leon Page, Ranney, Culverhouse,
H. A. Young, N. Calyo, N. Bush,
Holberton, Wiggins, Pyne.
Lacroix, Marshall,

And others equally celebrated. Now on exhibition as above, FREE, day and evening.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post-office.

**HIGH-CLASS MODERN AND ANCIENT PAINTINGS.**

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 28th and 29th, at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., a large and important sale of modern and ancient paintings. In the collection may be found the works of

Bierstadt, Bispam,
Church, Bensell,
J. M. Hart, Tait,
W. Hart, Lilly M. Spencer,
Gifford, E. L. Henry,
S. Coleman, L. Lang,
Wm. Browne, T. L. Smith.

Foreign.

Mydervelt, Rosseau,
De Haas, Verboekhoven,
Verscheaur, Leon,
Chas. Chaplin, Van Velb,
and others.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.**—On WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Continuation from May 26 to close the balance of the stock of fine wines and liquors offered by us on that date, viz.: Fine Bordeaux red and white wines, Cruse Fils Freres, Brandenburg and others; fine Hock wines, old south-side and other favorite Madeiras; Victoria, Mousley, Lacote and Capedepon; Duff Gordon, Pemartin, pale, golden and brown Sherries; Moselle wines, Hennessy, Martell and Jules Robin brandies, in glass; Sazarac, 1795, in wood; Jamaica and Grenada rums; old blue-grass, Cutler and other Bourbon whiskies; Holland gin, &c., &c. Empty casks, wine baskets, &c. Goods are all of fine quality, and sale positive.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

**THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY** will sell

**80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL**

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

# FIREWORKS.

**FIRE-WORKS.**

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIRE-WORKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,

NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,

LABORATORY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

# MEDICAL

**DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST.**, only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE** complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

**$1,000 REWARD** FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS. No. 94 Chatham-st.

# MARBLE MANTELS.

**S. KLABER & CO.**, MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship. Cheapest in this city.

# PERSONAL.

**NO. 1, CORRECT**—DO NOT FALTER; keep up your nerve; "For I am with you sure."

# DRY GOODS.

## LORD & TAYLOR,

Previous to their semi-annual stock-taking, and prior to their removal, announce a

## CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF THEIR

## Spring and Summer Stock.

On MONDAY, June 27, they will offer

RICH PARIS FOULARD SILKS, at $1, reduced from $1 50.
GRENADINES, at 12½c., reduced from 37½c.
GRENADINES, at 25c., reduced from 50c.
GRENADINES, at 37½c., reduced from 75c.
GRENADINES, at 75c., reduced from $1 25.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, LLAMA LACE POINTS AND SACKS,
At a reduction of 40 per cent.

ARABS, BOURNOUS, &c., AT $8, REDUCED FROM $16.

WHITE PIQUES FOR SUITS, from 25c. per yard.
STRIPED AND FIGURED FRENCH CAMBRICS, at 25c., reduced from 45c.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 15c. each.
LADIES' HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, from 18c. each.
REAL THREAD LACE COLLARS, from 75c. each.
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, from $2 each.
REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, from $12 each.
POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, from $4 each.
THREAD LACE SHAWLS, reduced 25 per cent. from last week's prices.

Ladies from City and country will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
GRAND, CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

NAPOLEON III EMPEREUR

**SUMMER DRESS GOODS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 27, GREAT BARGAINS IN
PARIS PRINTED JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED BAREGES, GAUZE CHAMBRAIS.
ALL SILK AND SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES.
MOHAIRS, MOZAMBIQUES, SUMMER POPLINS.
SUIT LINENS, CRETONS, CAMBRICS, PIQUES, &c., &c.

**STRIPED AND CHECKED FANCY COLORED AND GRISAILLE SILKS.**
LINEN AND PIQUE SUITS, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
CHALLIE MIGNONS AND FRENCH SEA-SIDE JACKETS.

**LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING.**
WHITE AND COLORED FRENCH AND LAWN SUITS.
LAWN AND CAMBRIC SEA-SIDE SUITS.
MORNING WRAPPERS IN CAMBRIC AND LAWN.
BATHING SUITS, REGATTA AND SEA-SIDE HATS.
UNDER-GARMENTS of every description.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND CAMBRIC SUITS, &c.

**HANDKERCHIEFS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS AND LACES.**
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, CRAVATS, TIES, SASH RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c., &c., preparatory to taking their SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

**BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.**

**THOS. TWEED & CO.,**
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will offer during this week EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in every description of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c., prior to taking stock.
LYONS CHECKED SILK at $1 12½; reduced from $1 50.
LYONS BLACK AND WHITE AND GRISAILLE STRIPED, $1 25; reduced from $1 75.
BLACK SILKS at very great reduction.
PLAIN AND STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS at 75c.; reduced from $1.
DRESS GOODS at extraordinary low price.
YARD-WIDE JAPANESE AND GRANITE POPLINS, 25c.; reduced from 50c
LENO CLOTHS, 12½c. and 15c.; reduced from 25c.
MOHAIR LUSTERS FOR SEA-SIDE DRESSES, 37½c.; reduced from 50c.
BROCHE GRENADINES, SILK FIGURE, 17c.; only half their value.
SILK GRENADINES, STRIPED AND FIGURED, at 37½c. and 50c.
BARGAINS IN 3-4 AND 8-4 GRENADINES, 30c., 37½c., 50c., 60c., 75c., and upward, at greatly reduced prices.
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES at very low prices.
ALSO LLAMA LACE JACKETS AND SHAWLS.
PARASOLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine.
THOS. TWEED & CO.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 27,
A LARGE STOCK OF
BROCHE GRENADINES,
AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD, RECENTLY SOLD AT 25 CENTS.
BROCHE GRENADINES,
AT 20 CENTS PER YARD, REDUCED FROM 30 CENTS.
THREE CASES
BLACK GROUND GRENADINES.
EMBROIDERED WITH SILK BOUQUET,
EXTRA RICH,
50 CENTS PER YARD, VALUE $1.
TWO CASES
STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS,
EXTRA HEAVY, ONLY $1 PER YARD.
ONE CASE MAGNIFICENT AND STYLISH SASH RIBBONS.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
CREPE DE CHENE,
IN THE LATEST PARIS COLORS,
FOR DRESSES AND MILLINERY PURPOSES.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
WILL BE MADE IN THEIR STOCKS OF
HOSIERY, PRINTED JACONETS,
ORGANDIES, PERCALES, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.,**
Prior to taking their semi-annual inventory, have made large additions to their stock of
5-frame ENGLISH BRUSSELS, of the best manufactures........$1 75 per yard.
Best quality ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS........$1 25 per yard.
Best quality ENGLISH VELVETS........$2 25 and $2 50 per yard.
ROYAL WILTONS........$2 50 per yard.
PARIS MOQUETTES........$3 per yard.
AXMINSTERS........$3 50 per yard.
Best quality DOMESTIC INGRAINS.$1 10 per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS, COCOA AND CANTON MATTING, RUGS, MATS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, June 27,
at less than one-half their cost,
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE SILK, BAREGE, ORGANDIE AND TULLE DRESSES,
very slightly injured, suitable for street or evening wear.
The above will be exhibited in the section of the second story next to the corner of Broadway and 9th-st.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**
HAVE RECEIVED, AND WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 27,
4 cases extra-quality of BLACK IRON GRENADINES. Price, 75c. per yard, upward.
ALSO,
2 cases COLORED GRENADINES, 50c. per yard, upward.
2 cases COLORED TRIMMING SATINS, in all the scarce shades of color.
1 case EXTRA RICH SASH RIBBONS, NECKTIES, BONNET RIBBONS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**
WILL, ON MONDAY,
LARGELY REPLENISH
WITH NOVELTIES,
THEIR STOCK OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
LINEN, LAWN AND ORGANDIE DRESSES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE GARMENTS AND UNDER-WEAR.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

**CLOSING OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE**, the balance of our importation of Llama Lace Point and Sacks at retail for less than wholesale prices. We must have room for our new Fall goods.
D. HAAS' SONS,
IMPORTERS,
No. 22 Church-st.,
Near Canal.

# DRY GOODS.

**NOVELTIES.**
SEVERAL NEW STYLES OF SUITS IN LINEN, PIQUE AND LAWN,
ON MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 27, AT
JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

**EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN**
IN OUR LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

**THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF**
LACE POINTS AND SACQUES
WE WILL SELL VERY CHEAP,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

OUR LINE OF
**CHINESE GRASS CLOTHS,**
IN ALL SHADES OF COLOR,
IS STILL COMPLETE AT LOW PRICES.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

WE WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF
**PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,**
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 27.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

**ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,**
OF ALL KINDS, AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER. ALSO,
500 PAIRS PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
NEW DESIGNS, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

**TEN CASES**
WHITE PIQUE,
REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
ONE DOLLAR QUALITY AT 75 cts.
75 ct. QUALITY AT 50 cts.
50 ct. QUALITY AT 37½ cts.
44 ct. QUALITY AT 31 cts.
ALSO, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
WHITE GOODS,
AT THE
SAME REDUCTIONS,
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

**BEST FRENCH CHINTZ, AT 30 CTS.,**
WORTH 50 cts.
PERCALES, at 18 cts., 20 cts. and 25 cts.,
WORTH 30 cts. and 37½ cts.
ALSO,
A LARGE VARIETY
OF
AMERICAN PRINTS, AT
JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

**ALL 3-4 BLACK IRON GRENADINES**
REDUCED 25 CENTS PER YARD.
8-4 BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
REDUCED 75 CENTS PER YARD.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

**1,000 DOZEN**
5-8 HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT 25 CENTS EACH, WORTH 50 CENTS.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

**A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF**
INFANTS' LACE CAPS,
REDUCED PRICES FROM $5 TO $10.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

**Sugden & Bradbury**
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.
Offer the following UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS to their customers:
TAKO CLOTH for traveling suits, 12½ cents.
BEAUTIFUL GOODS at 25 to 37½ cents.
Finer Goods proportionately low.
GRENADINES with croche figures, only 12½ cents; sold last season at from 37½ to 50 cents.
BAREGES, LAWNS, LINENS, for suits.
PIQUES, &c., &c., for suits.
Ready-made LINEN SUITS, $4 50, and upward.
Handsome WHITE TUCKED SUITS, $6 and upward.
Together with an assortment of SILKS, SHAWLS, LLAMA LACE POINTS, JACKETS, &c., &c., in all of which we ask a comparison with any other house as our prices are unquestionably lower.

MA SUMMER TRADE. CY
MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
PRICES REDUCED.
**W. K. PEYTON**
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK GRENADINES,
LACE POINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUES,
QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

**W. K. PEYTON,**
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY, near HOUSTON-ST.
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND SURROUNDING CITIES TO HIS
UNRIVALED STOCK
OF FIRST-CLASS
READY-MADE SUITS
AND
COSTUMES
MANUFACTURED IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES WORN,
AND OF THE CHOICEST FABRICS IMPORTED.
SUITS FOR THE STREET,
SUITS FOR TRAVELING,
SUITS FOR SEA-SIDE WEAR,
SUITS FOR THE COUNTRY,
SUITS FOR PICNICS.
WHITE SUITS,
BUFF SUITS,
PINK SUITS,
GREEN SUITS,
BLUE SUITS,
FANCY SUITS.
LINEN SUITS AT $3 EACH.

**NO. 729.**
**GRENADINES, GRENADINES.**
IRON FRAME and CANVAS MESH, in all widths and qualities, closing out at a
**GREAT REDUCTION.**
A handsome quality at 50 cents.
Our stock in this and other lines of black fabrics is unsurpassed. Bonnets and Suits ready-made.
**W. JACKSON,**
NO. 729 BROADWAY, corner of Waverley-place.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
**SUMMER SHAWLS.**
**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**
will, on MONDAY, offer the balance of their SUMMER SHAWL STOCK at
**EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.**
BAREGE SQUARE SHAWLS, $2 and upward, (value, $3 50.)
CREPE MARETZ SHAWLS, $3 and upward, (value, $4 50.)
CHALLIE SHAWLS, $3 and upward, (value, $4 50.)
GRENADINE SHAWLS, $4 50 and upward, (value, $6 50.)
ALSO,
The SEA-SIDE and CARRIAGE FORMOSA, all colors, from $8 and upward.
**BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.**

# MUSICAL.

**A GREAT OFFER!!!**
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

**PIANOS.**—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos, of various makers, comprising squares, uprights, and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP,** call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

### FINANCIAL.

## ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY.

## FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. 20-Year Bonds

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New-York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bonds, under the First Mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due in 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered, if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 40 miles south of Louisville to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Davies, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous **COAL-FIELDS** situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell and Muhlenburgh Counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest **LUMBER**, and in many localities large deposits of **IRON ORE** exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract, and in course of construction, 109 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The capital stock amounts to **$3,095,000**, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000 in 7 per cent. Bonds, all of which have been sold, yielding in cash upward of $900,000, and the balance in individual subscriptions and County Bonds. Of the latter, $800,000 have been disposed of at 85 per cent.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the Company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the Bondholders. With the capital already secured and the proceeds of the Bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of this road is in the hands of most responsible and favorably known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these Bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

**The price is 87 1-2 and accrued interest.**

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

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## Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

**FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.**

**THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF**

## $1,500,000

## First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

## ST. JOSEPH

AND

## DENVER CITY Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

**$1,500,000**

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

**W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,**
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
**TANNER & CO.,**
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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## FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

**Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,**

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

---

**EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,**

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

**HOWES & MACY, Bankers,**
**NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,**

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run; bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING-HOUSE OF
**FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,**
No. 8 WALL-ST.

The coupons due July 1, on the Bonds of the State of Arkansas, will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

DAVID B. SICKELS,
Financial Agent, State of Arkansas.

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**LEVY & BORG,**
NO. 20 BROAD-ST.,

are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

---

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

**AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
URIAH J. SMITH,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
ISRAEL CORSE,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
WALTER BARNES,
HENRY COFFIN,
JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
CHAS. H. ISHAM,
WM. PALEN,
JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
EGBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

**TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.**—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

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**REDEMPTION OF CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.**—The Treasurer of the State of California gives notice calling for the surrender of $182,000 of bonds, the numbers of which may be seen at our office. These bonds are called in to be canceled in accordance with a provision in the act authorizing their issue. They will be paid at Sacramento in gold coin at par, with the accrued interest, and after the 1st of December, 1870, the interest will cease.

LEES & WALLER,
Agents for the Bank of California.

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**LOST.**—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

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### FINANCIAL.

**FOR SALE.**

**CHOICE**

## CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

PAYING

## 10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

**FREE OF ALL TAXES,**

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

**Real Valuation of Property......$41,800,000**
**Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000**

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

---

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

**MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,**
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

**CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.**

---

**DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,**
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

**TRAVELERS,**

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

**DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,**
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

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**AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

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**J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

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**JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,**
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

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**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

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**NOTICE.**—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against purchasing or negotiating Eighty-five thousand five hundred dollars United States Bonds of 1881 and United States Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, registered in the name of Carlos del Castillo y Loyzaga, or any part thereof, the said bonds having been this day stolen from me and their transfer stopped. The numbers of the said bonds will be advertised in Monday evening papers.

CARLOS DEL CASTILLO Y LOYZAGA,
St. George Hotel,
No. 906 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

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### DIVIDENDS.

**DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

A Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1870.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

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TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD CO., COLUMBIA, S. C., June 20, 1870.

**COUPONS OF THE STATE GUARANTEED** Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Carolina National Bank, in Columbia, S. C., on and after the 1st day of July, 1870.

The interest on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds and Fractional Certificates of Indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.

REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

**FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.**—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of July next. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

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NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A** Half per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on TUESDAY, the 5th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, (free of all taxes,) payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to June 30, inclusive.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

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EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF** Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed till day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

---

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 25 until July 2.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

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THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

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UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A** Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 2 next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

**BY REQUEST OF HIS EXCELLENCY,** Gov. Bullock, the Coupons on Bonds of the State of Georgia, maturing July 1, 1870, will be paid by this bank on presentation.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1870.

**THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1870,** on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

**THE COUPONS OF THE LEAVENWORTH,** Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Co., due on the 1st of July next, will be paid at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH.

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THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,** free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

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NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.**—THE Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1870, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

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THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1870.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

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TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF KANSAS, TOPEKA, June 18, 1870.

**THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1870,** on the bonds of the State of Kansas, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Treasurer.

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### DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, June 13, 1870.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst., until July 1.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1870.

**THE INTEREST MATURING JULY** 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, the Financial Agency of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State, made payable at the Financial Agency of the State in the City of New-York, will be paid in New-York. The interest on all other registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst.

H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent, State South Carolina.

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OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

**AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS** held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

*Resolved*, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

*Resolved*, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

---

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

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HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, June 16, 1870.

**NOTICE.**—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50-100 on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

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NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC Railroad Company of California, the WESTERN PACIFIC Railroad Company, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON Railroad Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules of 20 or more coupons will be received for examination on June 29 and 30 inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President.

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NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, and opened on 2d day of July, 1870.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this bank have today declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 1 prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, 24th inst., until July 5.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

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**SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The coupons of the SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1870, will be paid in GOLD COIN, free of tax, at THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 7 City Exchange, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

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**OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE COUNTIES OF BOLIVAR, WASHINGTON AND ISSAQUENA.**—Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest due 1st July, 1870, on coupon bonds issued by the Board, will be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. Lancaster, Brown & Co., New-York, No. 23 Nassau-st., upon the presentation of the proper coupons.

J. E. EDMONDS, President.

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MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

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ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.,** out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of July, proximo.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

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**ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The coupons of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 7 City Exchange, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

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**OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.**—The Seven per Cent. Interest Coupons, (Bonds of 1882,) due July 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President.

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**THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,** due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid upon presentation at Bank of America, New-York, on and after that date.

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**NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.**—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 11.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

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TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.,** free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

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**THE COUPONS DUE FIRST JULY** next in New-York City on the West Wisconsin Railroad Company Bonds will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at our office, No. 29 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

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### COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

## 600 LOTS

AT PRIVATE SALE.

## IN PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

ON AND NEAR

## CENTRAL-AVENUE,

within five minutes' walk of steam and horse-cars at Tremont, Westchester County.

THESE LOTS ARE 1½ MILES

south of the Dyckman property, on and near one of the principal boulevards from the upper end of the City,

ALREADY FINISHED AND LIGHTED WITH GAS.

Will be sold at prices ranging from thirty to fifty per cent. less than those obtained for the

## DYCKMAN PROPERTY,

recently sold at auction.

Maps and all other necessary information can be obtained at the Office on the ground adjoining Heincel's Hotel, on Central-av., or at Office

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

---

## RICHMOND HILL ESTATE,

LONG ISLAND,

Thirty minutes from ferry; high, healthy, beautiful, convenient; new Mansard-roof houses, thoroughly built on large lots, for $5,000. Also lots and villa sites, near depot.

Photographs and particulars with HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., N. Y.

---

**AN OPPORTUNITY NOT OFFERED BEFORE IN A HALF A CENTURY.**—Look in auction column of Real Estate and read MALLORY & BLACKWELL'S advertisement of ninety-seven beautiful residence sites for sale at Tarrytown, being a part of the Benedict estate.

---

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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### CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.**—The extra-size, elegant house, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st., with or without the extra lot and stable connecting; the new furniture, if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

---

**FOR SALE.**—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FOUR-story, Mansard roof, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 115 East 54th-st., in perfect repair; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

---

### DWELLINGS TO LET.

**FIFTH-AV.**—NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—To rent for the Summer, a large elegantly-furnished four-story house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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### REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

W. H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

## TARRYTOWN.

## 97 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES.

THAT PORTION OF THE

## BENEDICT ESTATE

East of Broadway and south of Benedict-av., WILL BE SOLD

## AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises, at 12½ P. M., by

**MALLORY & BLACKWELL,**

## TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

The finest property ever offered at auction on the Hudson River.

**SURROUNDED BY MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCES.**

UNSURPASSED RIVER VIEWS.

FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM DEPOT.

**LET NO ONE FAIL TO BE PRESENT WHO DESIRES TO BUY ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE SITES IN AMERICA, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.**

Persons desiring to examine this beautiful property on or before the day of sale, will be furnished with complimentary tickets, for Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, via steamers *Daniel Drew* and *C. Vibbard*, leaving Vestry-st. at 6¾ A. M., and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., at the office of the auctioneers. Express trains leave 30th-st. at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at Tarrytown in time for sale. For circulars, maps, and full information, apply to

MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., or opposite the Depot, Tarrytown.

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E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

**BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.**—Great auction sale of MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

HOMES FOR ALL AT
TENAFLY, N. J.

The sale will take place on the premises, at 12 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.
TERMS EASY.

Tenafly is splendidly situated on high ground, two miles north of Englewood, within forty minutes of New-York.

Sixteen trains daily. Commutation $37 per year.

Forty-three splendid villa sites from 1½ to 2½ acres each, and 217 handsomely located lots.

Sale positive, and none reserved.

This destrable property, being part of the old Jay estate, now owned by Michael Flannelly, Esq., comprising about 100 acres.

The immediate surroundings are of the first-class, and near vicinity of Highwood Park Hotel. The attention of capitalists and speculators is called to this sale, as the inducements are certainly great.

Free passes by special train leaving foot of Chambers-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. on day of sale, and returning at its conclusion.

Lunch provided on arrival of train.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

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**JOHNSON & MILLER'S**

GREAT FIELD DAY,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 30.
1,200 SPLENDID LOTS TO BE SOLD.

Linden Park Village, on Staten Island, to be dedicated; a liberty pole to be raised at the new station, and the American flag hoisted.

Addresses by Hon. Erastus Brooks, Rev. Father Lewis and Samuel Marsh, Jr., Esq.

FREE EXCURSION, SUMPTUOUS COLLATION, MUSIC AND FIRE-WORKS.

The Burgher Farm, on which the great sale is to be made, has been included in

LINDEN PARK VILLAGE.

It extends from the Richmond road across the railroad to the water. It is splendidly situated two miles from Vanderbilt Landing and thirty-five minutes from New-York, with which it is in constant communication. It has been in the family more than half a century. The lots will be sold on the usual terms, viz.: Fifty per cent. on mortgage for two years, or on the popular $10 monthly payment plan, under one of the best titles in the world.

READ THIS PROGRAMME.

Take special train from foot of Whitehall-st., via Staten Island ferry, at 1, 2, 3 or 4 o'clock P. M.

Auctioneers and music will be on the 1 o'clock boat.

At 2½ o'clock a liberty pole will be raised at the new station, and the American colors hoisted amid the beating of drums, firing of guns and the huzzas of the multitude.

Immediately thereafter addresses will be delivered by Hon. Erastus Brooks, Rev. Father Lewis and Samuel Marsh, Jr., Esq. At 3½ o'clock the company will partake of a

SUMPTUOUS COLLATION.

At 4 o'clock the auction will begin, and every lot sold to the highest bidder regardless of price.

IN THE DUSK OF THE EVENING

shooting rockets will signal the commencement of a grand display of fireworks, on the conclusion of which ice-cream and other luxuries will be served up to the lot buyers, and then the company will proceed on their homeward trip enjoying a delightful sail up the bay and listening to music by the band.

All who wish to go on the excursion with a view of purchasing one or more lots will be cheerfully provided with tickets by JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

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MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 28 WALKER-ST.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Thomas F. Rightmire and John Morrell, Executors of Thomas J. Franks, deceased: WALKER STREET.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and attic brick front building, known as No. 28 Walker-st., north side, 25 feet west of Church-st. Lot 25x75 feet. Terms of sale, cash. For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

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### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PERSON, a situation to go in the country for the Summer; has had experience in the care of children, or would go as lady's companion and attendant; no objection to traveling. Address for two days Miss V. W., Hudson City Post-office, N. J.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a gentleman's family, City or country, by a lady thoroughly competent. Call or address Mrs. H. G. LEET, No. 746 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

**COLORED HELP FOR PRIVATE** families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., City or country, at TITUS' Agency, No. 247 Thompson-st., corner Washington-square. Established 1858.

**FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD** German and English servants at Mrs. MEYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

**GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE** and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

**AGENTS WANTED**—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

**MALES.**

**WANTED—AGENTS**—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. Address A. C., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING English and French, a situation as waiter in a first-class private family; City or country; best City reference. Address C. L., No. 405 6th-av., second floor.

**CLERKS AND SALESMEN.**

**WANTED—AGENTS**—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

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### HELP WANTED.

**AGENTS WANTED.**—SEVERAL ACTIVE, energetic men to act as general agents for the North American Mutual Benefit Company, of Detroit, Mich.; to the right kind of men liberal inducements are offered. For further particulars address NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL BENEFIT COMPANY, Nos. 131 and 133 Michigan-av., Detroit, Mich.

**WANTED**—A CROCKERY SALESMAN AT the National Pottery Company, Trenton, N. J. A liberal arrangement will be made, either by salary or commission, with a person of capacity and experience, thoroughly acquainted with the trade throughout the country.

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### FURNITURE.

**FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE** in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

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### BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING**—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath, and board for two; $16 and $18 a week; and fine hall-rooms, $7 and $8, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., near Lexington-av.

**NO. 149 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.**—Furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, with or without board; also, a back parlor; terms moderate; reference.

**NO. 21 WEST 15TH-ST.**—MRS. BRAINARD has elegant suites of rooms to let, with or without board, for the season or year. References exchanged.

**HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS** to be let in a private family, en suite or singly, with or without board. Apply at No. 62 West 17th-st.

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### COUNTRY BOARD.

**SUMMER BOARD**—AT A PLEASANT farm-house, near Moore's Mills, on the Duchess and Columbia Railroad, a short distance from the Hudson River Railroad at Fishkill; pleasant rooms, large yard, good shade; plenty of fruit, vegetables, fresh milk, &c.; terms, adults $7 per week; references. SPOONER BROS. & CO., No. 206 Canal-st., E. SALEY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—IN A PRIVATE family in North Granville, Washington County, N. Y.; large, double, brick house; pleasant rooms; well furnished; healthy, pleasant, and every way desirable; board $7 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 66 South-st.

**CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.**—BOARD AT a farm-house near the Mountain House; large, fine shade, pure water, good drives, &c. Mr. WHITE, the proprietor can be seen at No. 331 Washington-st., on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th insts.

**BOARD ON CATSKILL MOUNTAINS**—Hunting, trout fishing; excellent table; $8 to $10 per week. Reference, former boarders. Inquire at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

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### SUMMER RESORTS.

**WEST END HOTEL,**
FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,
Address
SYKES, GARDNER & CO.,
Long Branch.

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**BLACK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,**
CAMPTON VILLAGE, N. H.,

eight miles from Plymouth; one of the most beautiful locations in New-Hampshire, at the junction of the Pemigewasset and Mad River Valleys; great variety of delightful drives and rambles. Terms moderate. Address O. C. FOSS, Proprietor, Black Mountain House, Campton Village, N. H. Reference: T. M. BLOSSOM, No. 293 2d-av.

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**SURF HOTEL,**
Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

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**STILL AND SURF BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.**—The splendid steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Pier 26, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for Sag Harbor, Greenport, Orient and Orient Point. Good hotels and fine salt water bathing at all these places. Passengers land at Sag Harbor, and take stages seven miles to Easthampton for surf bathing. This trip affords a fine view of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay. For further information address

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

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**PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y.**, will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

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**THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.**, having been entirely refitted, painted and furnished throughout, will open for the season June 15. Superior accommodations for yachting clubs or parties. Reduction on railroad fare—now issuing excursion tickets. Persons leaving Greenport at 6½ A. M., can reach New-York at 10 A. M.

H. BRAINARD, Proprietor.

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**COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE,** Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

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**SOUTH-SIDE HOTEL OPEN FOR BOARDERS.**—Amityville, L. I., on the great South Bay, 1½ hours from New-York. Take South-side Railroad. Good fishing and boating.

E. C. KING, Proprietor.

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**MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL** opens on the 4th of July. This hotel is adjacent to the famous Missisquoi Springs, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures.

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**TO LET**—A LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, with stables, at a low rent, in Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

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**HIGHLAND FALLS, NEAR WEST** Point. Summer boarding. Address Mrs. S. H. CLARK.

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### SAVINGS BANKS.

## Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**MONEY DEPOSITED NOW**

Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

**W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.**
**VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.**

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**1870.—JULY INTEREST.**

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal-st.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Money deposited on or before July 1 will bear interest from that date.

The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

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**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.**

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

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**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

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**EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,**

No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1 at SEVEN PER CENT.

Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

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MANY ADVANTAGES
will be found in
DEPOSITING MONEY
in the

**MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,**

No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York City. Send for a circular.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

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**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,**

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED.

Interest commences July 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

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**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $7,500,735 06.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

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**BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,** 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

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### STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET,**

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

**TO LET**—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED, strong, and substantial building, adapted for any business. No. 46 Marion-st., two blocks from Broadway, between Spring and Prince; four floors, 29 feet by 94 feet each; will be let with or without steam-power. Apply to WEATHERED & CHEREVOY, No. 117 Prince-st.

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### HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—A HOUSE; THE RENT MUST be moderate, from $1,000 to $1,200; must be in good repair for private family, situated between 2d and 7th avs., 6th and 30th sts. Address, with terms, MONTANG, No. 312 12th-st.

**PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY, AND** wishing to procure some one to take charge of their house, can hear of a gentleman and wife of the highest respectability by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

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### AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S THEATER.**

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement for a limited period of the popular Author and Actor,

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,

who will appear in conjunction with

MISS LEONA CAVENDER,

for the first time in New-York, in Brougham's own new and original local drama, of extraordinary domestic interest, written expressly for Miss CAVENDER, and entitled

MINNIE'S LUCK;
or,
UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE.

Characters by Miss LEONA CAVENDER, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. W. Barry, Mr. Joseph Sefton, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. J. Curran, Mr. Quigley, Miss Annie Deland, Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Mestayer, Mrs. Mordaunt, Misses Fowler, Rowe, Hayden and others.

Act First: The Street Singer.
Act Second: The Spider's Web.
Act Third: The School for Thieves.
Act Fourth: A Surprise Party.
Act Fifth: MINNIE'S BALL.

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**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.**

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT during this (the FOURTH) week, the Great Parisian Sensation, in four acts and four tableaux, entitled

FERNANDE.

FERNANDE. Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Fanny Davenport, George Clarke, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, Geo. Parkes, G. F. De Vere.

FERNANDE.

FOURTH FERNANDE MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.

THURSDAY, June 30—BENEFIT OF MRS. GILBERT.

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**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.**

THIS EVENING
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

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### LECTURES

**DR. ARNOT, OF EDINBURGH, ONE** of the Commissioners of the Free Church of Scotland, being about to leave for home, will, by special request, deliver a lecture on MONDAY EVENING, June 27, in Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets 50 cents.

**TEMPERANCE, BUT NOT TEETOTALISM.**—Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH will lecture at Steinway Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, June 28. Subject—*Practical Temperance, as Opposed to the Fallacy of Total Abstinence.* Tickets 50 cents each—at the door on the evening of the lecture.

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### MEETINGS.

**COMMERCIAL UNION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.**

CALL FOR MEETING.

All members of the Commercial Union of the State of New-York, including all chiefs, officers and members of the Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges of the Commercial Union, and all members of Local Committees, are requested to meet the State Central Committee on FRIDAY, July 15, 1870, at Rochester.

The head-quarters of the Committee will be, on that day, at the Osborn House, and the public meeting will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning.

All persons in the State interested in the improvement of the canals and their trade, the development of internal and external communications for traffic in our State, the attraction of the freight of the Western States through our own, the extension of our commerce, employment of our people, and increase of our wealth, are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

The Governors of the Western and North-western States have been invited to be present.

*State Central Committee of the Commercial Union:*

NATHANIEL SANDS, New-York, Pres't.
J. P. ROBINSON, New-York, Treasurer.
EDWARD HINCKEN, New-York.
M. M. CALEB, New-York.
L. J. N. STARK, New-York.
HENRY L. FISH, Rochester.
NILES CASE, Buffalo.
GEO. C. BURDETT, Troy.
JOSEPH F. DALY, Secretary.

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### INSTRUCTION.

**BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING ARITHMETIC, &c.**—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

**A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

**ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,**

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

**A FOREIGN YOUNG LADY, SPEAKING** several languages fluently, will be glad to spend July and August with a lady or in a family desiring to improve themselves, in exchange for home comforts; no objection to travel. Address A. T. C., Binghamton, N. Y.

**RIVERSIDE BOARDING-SCHOOL** for boys 12 years of age and under. Terms, $60 per quarter of eleven weeks. Next quarter commences July 9. For circulars and particulars address the Principal, R. S. HINMAN, Riverside, Conn.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.**—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.

MISS STEVENS, Principal.

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### TEACHERS.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess; speaks French, German and English; understands music; good references. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

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### RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC.** FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

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### SHIPPING.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 27 North River.

DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, July 9, at 12 M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

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**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4, North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, July 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, July 14.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

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**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.

The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

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**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

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**FOR HAVANA.**

The well-known A 1 side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. Whitehurst, now at her dock ready to receive cargo, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

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**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

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### AMUSEMENTS.

**BOOTH'S THEATER.**

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

THE HUGUENOT.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
With its fine cast and beautiful scenery.

MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4,
LAST PERFORMANCE OF

THE HUGUENOT,

AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

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**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.............................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............................Manager

LAST NIGHTS
of the grand operatic Spectacle, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
in consequence of the engagement of the celebrated
MME. LANNER'S
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE,

comprising thirty-eight beautiful dancers, now en route to the United States, and whose first appearance will be shortly announced.

FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

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**HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.**

Miss LINA EDWIN'S COMEDY and BURLESQUE COMBINATION. The most complete and talented Company in America. Commencing July 4. Box-office open THURSDAY, June 30.

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**THE BEETHOVEN MANNERCHOR** will lay the corner-stone of their new hall, June 27, 1870, at 2 P. M., at Nos. 210 and 212 5th-st. After the ceremony, music, songs and dancing at Terrace Garden, 58th-st. and 3d-av. Tickets to be had from the Committee, at No. 631 6th-st.

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**PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY.** 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

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### STEAMBOATS.

**STONINGTON LINE.**

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 317 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

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**NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.**

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

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**NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO.**

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE for Long Branch, Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate points. On and after MONDAY, June 20, the magnificent saloon steamers,

PLYMOUTH ROCK AND JESSE HOYT,

will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Plymouth Rock at 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Jesse Hoyt at 9¾ A. M., 3½ and 11 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Long Branch. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Returning as follows: Jesse Hoyt leaves Port Monmouth, via Sandy Hook, at 6:50 A. M.; leaves Sandy Hook at 7:28 A. M., connecting with the trains from Long Branch. Plymouth Rock leaves Sandy Hook at 8¼ A. M. and 7:26 P. M.

For freight 9 P. M. or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. Freights received up to 9 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
CHAS. B. KIMBALL, General Passenger Agent.

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**SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.**

THE STEAMER
THOMAS P. WAY
WILL MAKE
THE FOLLOWING TRIPS
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND NEWARK:

Leave foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave foot Centre-st. at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point.

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**STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.**

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

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**TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY**—LOW FARE—Only $1 50, being nearly $2 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Sundays, $2. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

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**SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.**—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

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**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

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**FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.**—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier 26, East River (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

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**FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.**—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

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**CONEY ISLAND**—EAST RIVER LINE.—On and after SATURDAY, June 25, the steamer META, Capt. E. T. WILSON, will run as follows: Leaves 8th-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; leaves Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

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**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

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**FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.**—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

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**NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT**—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

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**REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT**, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. Steam-boat GEN. SEDGWICK will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ o'clock P. M.

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**RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEWBURG**, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

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**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

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**FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.**—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

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### EXCURSIONS.

**THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMBOAT** SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.

J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

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**THE GREAT EVENT OF THE SEASON.**—The third annual entertainment on the steamer VANDERBILT.—A select first-class 4th of July excursion up the Hudson and down around Staten Island; limited number of tickets issued, and for sale at Dodd's express offices; Horace Waters' music-store; owner's office, Broadway and Houston-st.; at depot, Peir No. 44 North River, and on board of steamer.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

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**PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.**—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

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**CONEY ISLAND**—GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SIDE.—The steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

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**PIC-NIC COMMITTEES, BEFORE** letting out their refreshment stands, will do well to call upon M. W. DAY, caterer, No. 3 Old-slip, New-York.

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### BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A.**—TO LEASE—FOR A FRUIT-STORE and fine groceries, half the front of No. 18 Broadway, (near Maiden-lane;) also the lunch-room, connecting with elegant wine-room; newly fitted up; location unequaled; success certain. Apply immediately on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 92 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

# ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

## Relics of the Olden Time in New-York.

### Monuments of the Colonial Days—Historical Associations About the Battery and Bowling-Green—Residences of Washington and Other Great Men—The Old Kennedy and Walton Houses—Ancient Public Institutions—History of the City Hall Park—Peter Stuyvesant and His Tomb.

In this busy and ambitious Metropolis little attention is paid to the associations of the "dead past." Old landmarks are swept away without remorse when their places are demanded for the purposes of commerce or City improvement, and hardly a tangible relic remains of the quaint old times of the Dutch, and few vestiges can be traced of English colonial days before the great war of the Revolution.

### THE BATTERY AND BOWLING-GREEN.

First in historic interest, perhaps, is the Battery, where the first settlers of Manhattan built their clumsy wooden fort and defied all the Indians of the western continent. It is a great place yet, even in its shame and desolation, covered with all unsightly rubbish, and yet commanding a view of one of the finest harbors in the world, and dividing by a quiet interval the tumultuous City from the gleaming waters of the bay. Its only architectural ornament now is the ungainly old wooden castle, where JENNY LIND achieved her first triumphs in the western world, and where the thousands of Europe's poverty-stricken children land on the shores of promise. The military defenses which give this place its name were built by the English all around the water front, and in 1735 the George Augustus Royal Battery was completed on the eastern side. On State-street were the Government buildings and the residences of the Colonial rulers, including the great white house of PETER STUYVESANT, at the corner of Whitehall-street, which afterward became the Custom-house. Many of the buildings still standing were sumptuous mansions in Provincial times. The Government-house, "when GEORGE the Third was King," occupied the site of the present row of buildings which face north-west on the Bowling-green. This same Bowling-green was, in the Dutch times, a sort of Fair ground, and was first inclosed in 1732, "with walks therein for the beauty and ornament of said street, as well as for the sports and delight of the inhabitants of the Citie." Here, before the Revolution, stood an equestrian statue of GEORGE III. cast in lead, which our irate forefathers made into bullets to slaughter his soldiers.

### THE KENNEDY HOUSE.

The large building on the corner of Broadway and Battery-place, now known as the Washington Hotel, is the old Kennedy House. It was built by the British Collector of the port, Capt. KENNEDY, afterward Earl of CASSILIS, in 1760, and occupied by him as a grand family mansion, where the colonial aristocracy of those times was wont to congregate at stately receptions, in rich court costumes and powdered wigs. Its loyal owner returned to England before the war broke out, and at the beginning of the contest it became the head-quarters of Gen. PUTNAM. It was afterward successively occupied by Lord CORNWALLIS, Gen. CLINTON, Lord HOWE, and, finally, when the British had surrendered the City, by Gen. WASHINGTON, and within its walls once dwelt TALLEYRAND, the great French diplomatist. Here it was that Sir HENRY CLINTON laid the plot for the capture of West Point, and sent forth the young and ill-fated Major ANDRE to negotiate treason with BENEDICT ARNOLD, and here the traitor sought refuge after the scheme had miscarried. Now the historic mansion is a third-rate hotel, and has but an ordinary appearance. No. 9 Broadway was MARTIN KRIGIER'S tavern, afterward the King's Arms, and in Revolutionary times the head-quarters of Gen. GATES. Other old mansions may be seen in this vicinity, but no great events have preserved their history. Nothing remains of the Dutch architecture of those old streets, but here and there is a spot to which the traditions of that age still cling. In the open space at Coenties-slip, where now the curious stranger finds huge piles of barrels of flour and bales of goods, once stood the old stone tavern built in the days of WOUTER VAN TWILLER, and changed by WILHELM KIEFT into a City Hall or Stadt Huys, the first of its kind in Nieuw-Amsterdam. In Exchange-place, then Garden-street, was the first Dutch church of any pretension, and it was long known as the South Dutch Church, of which the South Reformed Church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street is a legitimate descendant. The silver baptismal bowl now in possession of that church was purchased for its ancestors a century ago.

### FEDERAL AND WASHINGTON ABODES.

Where the Sub-Treasury building now stands, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, the second City Hall was erected in 1700. It was enlarged and refitted after the war, and there the first Congress under the Constitution held its sessions. It was then called Federal Hall, and from its upper balcony WASHINGTON pronounced the first "inaugural address" to the crowds below. When WASHINGTON was President and had his abode in New-York, his first residence was at "Richmond Hill," a country place at the corner of Charlton and Varick streets. Here, too, at different times, dwelt JOHN ADAMS and AARON BURR; and Baron STEUBEN, Chancellor LIVINGSTON, and other great men of those times were wont to meet together. WASHINGTON'S town residence was at No. 184 Pearl-street, though he lived for a time in a small house in Cherry-street. His farewell interview with his officers took place at Fraunce's Tavern, which stood at the corner of Pearl and Broad streets. His place of going to church was St. George's Chapel, at the corner of Beekman and Cliff streets. ALEXANDER HAMILTON wrote his contributions to the *Federalist* at a house on the site of the Mechanics' Bank in Wall-street, where he then resided. AARON BURR dwelt at one time on the corner of Cedar and Nassau streets, and TALLEYRAND, when Ambassador to the United States, had a residence on the site of the Metropolitan Hotel.

### THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH—POST-OFFICE.

If the architectural layers which have accumulated about our incongruous old Post-office in modern times, were to be peeled off, we should have left the old Middle Dutch Church, an offshoot of the Garden-street Church, already mentioned, and a curious old structure it would be. It was built in 1726, and services were held in it in the Dutch language. In 1776, the British tore out its pews and used them for fuel, and then crammed 3,000 American prisoners within its walls; but finding the rotten old prison-ships and the dungeons of the jails more convenient places of torture, they afterward converted it into a circus for the practice of their cavalry troops. After the war, it reverted to its original use, and in 1844 the Government purchased it for a Post-office. The bell of the Lafayette-place Reformed Church was originally presented to this old Middle Church. It was made in Amsterdam in 1731. The old sugar-house adjoining the church on Liberty-street was also used by the British for a prison, and the North Dutch Church on William-street, corner of Fulton, was put to the same use.

Perhaps Trinity Church deserves to be mentioned as a landmark of the past. Soon after the English got possession of New-York, they set to work to build up a representation of the Church of the mother country, and erected on the site of the present magnificent edifice a little square structure with a very tall steeple. This was in 1696. In 1735, this sanctuary, having been considerably enriched by several trifling gifts in lands, covering several acres now in the heart of the City, it enlarged its borders, but the great fire of 1776 leveled it to the ground. After the war it was rebuilt, but not in a sufficiently ambitious style, and in 1835 the building was demolished to give place to the imposing pile which now looks solemnly down on Wall-street. In the burying-ground of the Church many of the forefathers of the hamlet sleep. There are within its precincts monuments to the naval and military heroes of the Revolution, and to those who died in British prisons. The old Dutch cemetery lay just north of Morris-street, and is now covered with warehouses and stores.

### THE OLD WALTON HOUSE, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

There are some curious remnants of old New-York in the eastern part of the City. Let any one pass through Rose-street from Frankfort to Duane, and he will find evidences of the obstinate determination of the old burghers to have the walls of their dwellings correspond with points of compass, wholly regardless of the direction of the street. Nearly all of them boldly thrust out their corners to the sidewalk, like the teeth of a huge saw. At the end of the line stands an old whalebone factory, whose sharp gables and little square windows are suggestive of times far beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant's grandfather. Gold-street runs over a height once called Golden Hill, the scene of a dire conflict between the "Liberty Boys" and the red-coats, and in still more ancient times the haunt of wealth and fashion, when the provincial nabobs held grand assemblies and danced the minuet in knee-breeches and laced coats. On three of the four corners formed by the intersection of Water-street with Peck-slip are old tumbled-down wooden buildings belonging to the very old time. That on the north-west is the old Burtus House, for many years a celebrated landmark.

But the most remarkable relic of ancient days in this quarter is the old Walton House, still standing in its faded glory, a melancholy monument of the exploits of Time—*edax rerum*. It was built in 1754, by WM. WALTON, a wealthy merchant of those days, and was regarded as much a wonder in its way as is now the marble palace on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The fame of its splendors was even spread abroad in England, and it was quoted as an evidence of the extravagance of the colonists and their ability to pay the taxes imposed by Parliament. It was built of bright yellow bricks from Holland, and had a tiled roof, encircled with a balustrade. It stood near the river, and had spacious gardens sloping down to the water's edge. On each story in front were five windows, and all the rooms were large and fitted up in royal style. Here the De Lanceys and the Rivingtons came to dinner, and the equipage of the merchant prince, with liveried footmen rolled up to the gorgeous mansion, freighted with the beauty and fashion of the Metropolis, then not half so large as Jersey City. Here was the famous wedding of Citizen GENET, who represented the first French Republic at the Court of the first American Republic, with WALTONS' eldest daughter. Now the old mansion stands in Franklin-square, opposite HARPER'S, with its once famous name daubed shamelessly across its wrinkled front. The walls are hopelessly warped out of level and out of perpendicular, and covered with a dirty brown paint. The boasted "five windows" are dingy enough, now, and the carved faces above them scowl grimly above the moppy heads of a score of dirty children. On the first floor a variety of cheap merchandise is disposed of to the denizens of the Fourth Ward, and the spacious rooms above are divided by flimsy partitions into dirty tenements. Not a trace of grandeur or aristocracy can be found in them now.

### CITY HALL PARK.

A certain level portion of the old "Commons" where the early settlers pastured their cows was called the Vlackte, or Flat. After the Dutch fathers were gathered to their rest and their cows had gone the way of all beef, the authorities of the City fixed upon this place for a series of profitable architectural experiments. The first public buildings which graced these grounds were an almshouse and a house of correction, which were placed a goodly distance out of town, for sundry valid reasons. To the west of these buildings the Liberty Boys raised the pole which so much excited the ire of the British soldiers and led to the battle on Golden Hill. The place was further ornamented with a gallows, and a jail was built near the eastern side called the Bridewell. This last being found inadequate to the wants of the rising Metropolis, a "new jail" was erected, which was the identical building now occupied as the Hall of Records. These jails were used by the British during the war, and were the scenes of some of the most atrocious cruelties ever practiced upon human beings. Among the illustrious captives in the new jail was ETHAN ALLEN and other prominent officers. Provost Marshal CUNNINGHAM was the Revolutionary prototype of WIRTZ, and the new jail came to be known as the Provost.

The present City Hall was begun in 1803, on the site of the old Almshouse, and was first occupied in 1810. The Bridewell was demolished in 1838, and the stones used in constructing the Tombs. JACOB LEISLER, the Dutch rebel, was hung in the Park and buried in his own garden, now the site of the old Tammany Hall, at the corner of Chatham and Frankfort streets.

### OLD CITY HOSPITAL AND STATE PRISON.

It was but a year or two ago that the fine old hospital grounds on Broadway, opposite Pearl-street, formed one of the most attractive landmarks in the City, but now a portion of one wing only remains waiting for destruction. The corner-stone of the hospital was laid by Gov. LYON in 1773. During the war the unfinished building was used for barracks by British troops, and the hospital was first opened in 1791.

The first State prison in this State, and the second one in the United States, was built at the village of Greenwich, on the Hudson River, some distance out of town, and opened in 1797. It was a dark and ominous pile on the brink of the water, conspicuous to passers on the river. It still stands on West Tenth-street, a little below Washington, amid surroundings the most ignominious for such an historic edifice. Its walls are moldy and battered, a conglomerate mass of brick and stone, surmounted by a wooden cupola, looking like an architectural mummy, as it is. It is used for a brewery, and where the captives languished in their cells, the vaults now are reeking with malt. In 1816 a new Penitentiary was erected at Bellevue, on the East River, near which was also the Almshouse. Ten years later a hospital was erected at the same place, and these, with other buildings added at a subsequent period, form the present Bellevue Hospital establishment.

### PETER STUYVESANT.

It would hardly be right to leave this subject without any mention of the sturdy old PETRUS STUYVESANT, the last of the Dutch Governors, and the traces he has left behind him. His Bouwery, or farm, lay a considerable distance from the City in his day, the mansion being just below St. Mark's Church, between Second and Third avenues. In one corner of his garden he planted a pear-tree which he brought from Holland in 1647. This venerable plant survived the shocks of time until the Winter of 1867, when a rude blast brought it to the ground. At the corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street a little iron railing still guards a youthful sprout which sprung from the root of the ancestral tree. When good old PETRUS died, he was buried within the walls of a church which he had erected on his own ground. St. Mark's Church now occupies the same site, and in the eastern wall, near the ground, is set the original tablet which was placed on STUYVESANT'S tomb, bearing this inscription: "In this vault lies buried PETRUS STUYVESANT, late Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of Amsterdam, in New-Netherlands, now called New-York, and the Dutch West India Islands. Died in August, A. D. 1682, aged eighty years."

## A Raid on Fat-Melters.

Complaints began to reach Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, a few days ago, of a nuisance created by the fat-melting establishment of KOHLER & Co., at Nos. 346, 348 and 350 West Thirty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, which is a thickly settled neighborhood. Friday afternoon Dr. MORRIS visited the place, and found it in full blast, producing unendurable stenches. The proprietors had no permit, and fully determined that he would never recommend the Board of Health to grant them one. Dr. MORRIS ordered them to cease operations, and notified them that if again found at work they would be summarily arrested and the place closed. But to make sure they should not disobey him with impunity, Dr. MORRIS called on Capt. CAFFREY, of the Twentieth Precinct, and requested him to visit the place the next day, and if found in operation to arrest all parties at once. Capt. CAFFREY did as he was requested, and yesterday afternoon proceeded to the establishment, and finding it in full blast, arrested Dr. CONTERET, the Superintendent, and seven men who were assisting him. The prisoners were conveyed before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and were committed for trial at the Special Sessions. The penalty for the offense with which they are charged is $50 fine and imprisonment not to exceed one month. The nuisance, however, is already abated, as Dr. MORRIS has had the place entirely closed.

## TAMMANY AND THE FOURTH.

### Arrangements of the Sachems for Celebrating the Nation's Birthday—Circular Letter to Prominent Democrats—Programme for the Occasion.

The Sachems have perfected their arrangements for the Fourth of July. The following is the text of the letter of invitation sent to distinguished Democrats:

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER,
FOUNDED IN 1789. TAMMANY HALL,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

DEAR SIR: The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, will, as is its yearly custom, celebrate the coming Fourth of July. You are respectfully invited to meet with them.

Ninety-four years ago, on the Fourth of July, the American people came to the resolve to be independent of all authority save their own, and to be thenceforward protectors of their own interests, rights and liberties. They did this in order to secure to every citizen civil liberty, which the motto of this Society proclaims to be the [illegible] of man. Every event connected with the establishment of our independent Government indicates in the men of those days great devotion to civil liberty, and great intelligence in reference to the safeguards necessary to its maintenance. Our forms of Government, State and Federal, recognized no privileged classes. Their aim was to benefit the whole people, and their theory that the people is King. This noble fabric of Government is not a hundred years old, and yet, within a few years, thoughtful men have been heard to express their fears that the day of its ruin was close at hand.

A terrific civil war was seized upon by the party in power—a party many of whose leaders are of a school of politics which never had faith in popular freedom—as a pretext for administering the Government through arbitrary force, instead of calling forth, by a benign regard to the rights of all, the cheerful general obedience to law on which the founders of the Republic relied. The rights with which the Creator has invested man—especially the sacred right of a man to personal freedom, so long as he violates no law—were treated with scorn by unscrupulous men whom the accident of a great war had elevated to high place. The excuse of necessity—a plea which is resorted to only by those who have no real excuse for their acts—was absurdly offered for outrages which were proved by subsequent events to have been wholly unnecessary. All this could not have happened, even under the exigencies of a great civil war, if the power had been in the hands of men accustomed to govern, and of men who knew how to trust the patriotism of the people. It was simple cowardice and timidity, resulting from a lack of faith in the people, which impelled those in power to outrages upon private rights, upon personal freedom, and upon the Constitution, tending to destroy the consistency and stability of our free Government. The civil war ended five years ago, and yet the party in power are incapable of recognizing the necessity of resorting at once to the established principles and practices of American Government, if we would preserve the liberties of the people. The entire South is without a stable civil Government. State officers fully recognized one year, are the next year subjected to arbitrary control by military force. If the citizens of the Southern States, or any of them, deserved punishment for rebellion against the general Government, that punishment should have been inflicted immediately upon the close of the war; and, whatever punishment was wise and proper, having been administered, the restoration of the old form of Government all over the country should have been prompt and complete. Both force and fraud are now applied to elections in the Southern States in order to return to Congress men who do not represent the people; so as to continue, at all hazards, the present party in their power at the seat of Government. Not content with destroying the freedom of elections at the South, Congress has this session enacted a law, the purpose of which is to control elections in the North by like application of terror and fraud. This law contains the monstrous provision that the President may use the army and the navy to administer a Congressional election law among the people, when voting for State as well as Federal officers. In no government that pretends to be free is the army allowed to overawe, by its presence, the votes of the people.

This is not the old form of government, so dear to all true Americans. Unless the tendency to despotic measures can be arrested very speedily, the close of the first century of our country's existence may witness the end of free government here.

There is hope of better things. Recent elections give cheering signs that the people mean to protect themselves. All questions connected with the late civil war are properly at an end—the war has settled them. We have now one great task to perform, to wit, to re-establish promptly, in all its completeness, the old Government. Connecticut, New-Jersey, California, Oregon and New-York have spoken emphatically. Our own State Government has been fully in the hands of our party for only a few months, yet in the late judicial election the Democratic State Administration was indorsed in the first year of its power by a popular majority of nearly a hundred thousand.

The contrast between the feeble inaction of the Federal Government and the practical reforms effected by the Democratic Administration in this State is marked. The Federal Administration has been for five years charged with the pressing duty of restoring the harmonious and prosperous condition of public affairs to which we were accustomed before the war. It has accomplished nothing. The work of so-called Reconstruction is still unfinished; the restoration of the Union incomplete. The war taxes are undiminished. A tariff which ignores revenue, which cripples our commerce, and makes many of the necessities and comforts of life oppressively dear, is left in full force for the profit of a few greedy men. The currency is still unsound. The credit of the country is still impaired. The power and dignity of our country receives scarcely so much recognition among foreign nations as it did when we were crippled and hampered by the intestine difficulties of our civil war. A third-rate power feels no dread, even within the American hemisphere, in dealing cruelly with our citizens. Bad faith is charged upon us for abandoning a contract made for the transfer to us of certain territory in the West Indies, because an opportunity has since offered to obtain other territory with better chances for private jobbery. The present Congress has been in session now seven months, and has consumed the time in fruitless talk, having passed no measures of a general nature except a law for improper interference with the freedom of elections, and one giving away an enormous quantity of the public lands to railroad speculators and jobbers. In addition to these, they had partially matured a scheme to discourage immigration to the country, and so to cut off one of the chief sources of our growth in wealth and power, by making it a matter of great cost and difficulty for the emigrant to become naturalized, and thus to assume, as he should do, the duties and the rights of a citizen.

On the other hand, the Democratic Party came into full power in this State, for the first time in many years, on the 1st of January last. In one short session of the Legislature, the false and unconstitutional system of municipal government, established by our opponents in the day of their power, has been swept away, and the rights of communities to local self-government have been recognized and re-established all over the State. The great evil of special legislation has been checked. The Registry law, so oppressive to the rural districts, has been abolished. The management of the canals has been reformed, so that hereafter they will be administered for their true purpose of affording to the grain-growers of the Western States cheap transportation to great markets, and to our own people abundant supplies of cheap food. The stain of repudiation has been wiped away from our record, and the State of New-York again pays in gold coin the debts she promised to pay in gold. In a hundred days of Democratic administration the chief evils which had grown up under the long and unwise rule of our opponents in the affairs of this State were cut off; and the people have a sense of relief. At the close of the legislative session the Democratic Party nominated a ticket for Judges of the Court of Last Resort, which was admitted on all hands to be superior, in the quality of men composing it, to any Court that has been known in the State for a quarter of a century. This ticket was elected by an overwhelming popular vote, and the new Court of Appeals of this State is at least equal in all respects, whether for the learning, the ability or the integrity of its members, to the highest Court in the land.

There is, therefore, cheering ground for hope of better things. The people will see, by the success of our efforts toward good government in this State, what the experience of ninety years in the general politics of the country has proved that the Democratic Party alone, of the two parties, knows how to govern.

Let us, then, celebrate this year, the birthday of the United States, confident that there is at hand a restoration in all its completeness of our good old Government, under which the people and the States may again enjoy their rights.

We ask you, therefore, to meet with us on this occasion in the Great Wigwam, and aid in keeping alive the patriot flame which always burns bright in the Council Chamber.

Believing that you sympathize with these ideas, (and many others of momentous national importance which they imply,) we cordially invite you to meet with us at Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth-street, near Union-square, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of July, at 10 A. M., to participate in the ceremonies of the Tammany Society.

Sachems A. O. Hall, M. T. Brennan, Isaac Bell, Jos. Dowling, P. B. Sweeny, E. B. Hart, D. Taylor, J. J. Bradley, S. B. Garvin, R. B. Connolly, C. G. Cornell, N. Jarvis, Jr., J. B. Nicholson.

HENRY VANDEWATER, Treasurer.
STEPHEN C. DURYEA, Wiskinskie.
GEORGE W. ROOME, Sagamore.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Grand Sachem.
WILSON SMALL, Secretary.
JAMES WATSON, Scribe of the Council.

To ——, Esq.

Please address your answer to Wm. M. Tweed, corner Broadway and Park-place, New-York.

### PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

The following is the programme:

Tammany Society, or Columbian Order. Celebration of the Ninety-fourth Anniversary of American Independence, Monday, July 4, 1870.

In accordance with their universal custom, the Brothers of the Tammany Society will meet to celebrate the national birthday according to the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the Society.

At 9½ o'clock on Monday, July 4, 1870, the Sachems, Braves and Warriors will assemble for the transaction of business in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the doors of the Great Hall will be thrown open for the admission of guests and friends of the Society, when the following order of exercises will be held:

National Airs..........Seventh Regiment Band
Address of Welcome..........Grand Sachem Tweed
Music..........Band
Reading Declaration of Independence..........By Br. E. Robinson
Music..........Band
The Long Talk, by the Democratic Warrior from the Pacific..........Hon. Eugene Casserly
Music..........Band
Short Talk, from..........Sachems and Braves, including
Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Jas. A. Bayard, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, &c., &c.
Finale..........Star-Spangled Banner

Sachems—P. B. Sweeny, R. B. Connolly, E. B. Hart, J. J. Bradley, Isaac Bell, D. Taylor, S. B. Garvin, M. T. Brennan, C. G. Cornell, A. O. Hall, J. Dowling, N. Jarvis, Jr.

Sachem James B. Nicholson, Father of the Council.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Grand Sachem.
Wilson Small, Secretary; Henry Vandewater, Treasurer; James Watson, Scribe; George W. Roome, Sagamore; S. C. Duryea, Wiskinskie.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Grand Sachem W. M. Tweed; Sachem A. Oakey Hall; Sachem Douglas Taylor; Father of the Council; James B. Nicholson.

## Gymnastic Contest at Princeton.

On Saturday the Senior Class at Princeton College held a gymnastic contest for three elegant prizes, awarded by Mrs. THOMPSON, widow of the late Senator THOMPSON, to the best general, light and heavy gymnast in the class. Messrs. M. GOLDIE, V. LECOMTE and CHARLES NEWTON, of New-York, were selected as judges. The contest commenced at 3 o'clock, and lasted about two hours. The prizes were finally awarded to Messrs. CAULDWELL, KELLEY and PARKER, to the great satisfaction of all present.

Great credit is due Mr. GEORGE GOLDIE, the teacher of gymnastics, in training his pupils, and for his selection of judges, as Messrs. LECOMTE and NEWTON are considered two of the best amateur gymnasts in New-York.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The failure of JAMES BOYD, a few days ago, has had its effect upon the gold and stock markets, in consequence of sales of his contracts under the rule. The losses occasioned by his failure are larger than were at first expected. EDWARD B. KETCHUM has not been seen since Thursday morning, and it is presumed he has retired to his country-seat on the Hudson.

PETER MCCURLEY, a resident of Newburg, was brought to this City, yesterday, by the Hudson River Railroad, and sent to Bellevue Hospital, with one of his legs crushed. He received the injury on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, at Fishkill.

Among the prominent departures, per *City of London*, yesterday, were Major Paul, H. B. M. S.; Father Sharkey, Philadelphia; D. D. Vivo, New-York; Yates W. Booth, Maine; Dr. H. M. Bansher, New-York; Capt. Russell, New-York.

The body of a newly-born female child was found yesterday in the yard in rear of the store of CASONI & ISOLA, No. 1,155 Broadway, and was taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house for an inquest.

A challenge has been sent by the down-town Chess Club to the Chess Club of the Nineteenth Ward Reading Association to play a match of three games at chess, each Club to be represented by three of their best players. Messrs. LOSENBURY, GOLDSCHMIDT and HUBERT will represent the challengers, and Mr. J. MASON has been appointed referee. The challenge is accepted and the match will commence forthwith.

The first annual excursion of the Lincoln Union of the Ninth Ward will take place on Monday. The association will proceed to Raritan Beach Grove on the steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow* and barge *William Myers*.

The arrests made by the Police during the last week reached the enormous and unprecedented aggregate shown by the following statement: Saturday, June 18, 313; Sunday, June 19, 236; Monday, June 20, 276; Tuesday, June 21, 263; Wednesday, June 22, 256; Thursday, June 23, 252; Friday, June 24, 269. Total, 1,865.

The vital statistics for the past week are as follows: Still births, 54; births, 272; marriages, 116; deaths, 472.

Mrs. VREELAND, who has recently created an excitement by attempting to stab ROBERT SCHROEDER in the Tombs, yesterday caused a little sensation in the City Prison-yard, by pretending to stab herself with a blunt knife. Her daughter, ADA, was yesterday sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, and the mother made this a pretence for the deed. But as she has on former occasions, when foiled in her schemes, pretended to commit suicide, this attempt only excited ridicule, one of those who witnessed it saying, "it is a pity she could not be supplied with a sharp knife." She then pretended to be insane, but the only result was closer confinement.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of BARBARA FUST, a German, who died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of burns received on Friday, through her clothes taking fire, at No. 404 West Fifty-third-street.

JOHN O'BRIEN, who was stabbed on the 15th inst. by LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, at No. 1 Whitehall-street, died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital. He had interfered to prevent Mrs. SULLIVAN from being badly beaten by her husband, when the latter turned upon him and stabbed him in the abdomen. The post-mortem examination developed the fact that O'BRIEN died from peritonitis, the result of the injury inflicted. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold the inquest to-morrow.

On Tuesday night, EDWARD KELLY and THOS. VAN BLARCOM burglariously broke into the liquor-store of TIMOTHY MOONEY, No. 350 Ninth-avenue, and stole cigars of the value of $165. Justice COX, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, committed them in default of bail in $2,000 each, to answer.

A motion was made in the Commissioners' Court, yesterday, to dismiss the complaint in the case of KANDLE and MARSHAL, charged with having in possession, with intent to utter, a large quantity of counterfeit and stolen United States bonds, on the ground that the Government had failed to show that the accused had forged treasury notes. The Commissioner denied the motion, on the ground that there was evidence before him that they had forged the powers of attorney, which is made an offense under the statute of 1828. The accused were held to their defense.

The forty-fifth annual exhibition of the Academy of Design closed last evening, and on account of the excessive heat was very poorly attended. The Summer season opens July 1, during which the exhibition will be held in the daytime only.

The examination of candidates for admission in Columbia College was held yesterday. There were thirty-five candidates—thirty-one for the Freshman class, three for the Sophomore, and two for the Junior, and they were examined in Greek, Latin, mathematics and geography. An additional examination will be held on the 30th of September.

Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent of the new Post-office building, left this city for Washington last evening.

Messrs. ADOLPHUS KERBS & LOUIS SPIESS, the well-known cigar manufacturer, of this City, gave their male and female employes, to the number of about 500, and families, a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Landmann's Cremorne Garden, corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-third-street, yesterday. The male employes proceeded, early in the afternoon, from the shop of the firm, at No. 35 Bowery, headed by a band of music, through various streets of the City, and finally took excursion cars for the gardens. The festival was well attended, and the male and female cigar-makers participating in it had a good time generally. Notwithstanding the hot weather, dancing was the main amusement during the afternoon and evening.

### BROOKLYN.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved during the past week: Margaret Irvings, of Flatbush; Eliza Douglass, Robert Foster, William J. Dumont, Charles A. Duyckinck, Susan Macombe, and Theodore Haehnlein, all of Brooklyn. Letters of Administration were granted in the estates of Catherine McGee, John Fitzpatrick, Elizabeth VanDuyne, Henry Stratton, Edmund O'Brien, Sarah Adler, and Frederick Hartman, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of Rutha Reed were granted to Lewis H. Putuman; of Louisa R. Bedell, to Lydia, her mother; of Emma Bedell, to Thomas W. Bedell; of Maria L., Leonard C., and Caroline S. McPhail, to Caroline C. McPhail, their mother; of John R. and James Crane, to William H. Crane; of Mary, Elizabeth, and Michael Fitzpatrick, to Kate Fitzpatrick, their mother.

On Thursday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, a mass meeting will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the cause of Cuba, when Major-Gen. THOMAS JOURDAN and several other prominent speakers are expected to address the meeting. Donations of clothing for the suffering and unclad Cubans will be received by the Committee of Cuban Ladies appointed for that especial purpose.

About 8½ o'clock last night, a slight fire broke out in the store of CHARLES MAHNKEN, corner of Van Brunt and King streets, caused by the igniting of some paper that was bound around a gas-burner on the premises.

JOHN O'NEIL, twenty-three years of age, residing at No. 8 Deane-street, was drowned, yesterday, while bathing at the foot of Clinton-street.

### LONG ISLAND.

Mr. JOHN F. WHITNEY has declined the nomination of Alderman in the Fourth (Astoria) Ward of Long Island City. The Citizens Association of the Fourth Ward have nominated JAMES R. BENNET and CHARLES STRONG for Aldermen. It is understood that the candidate of the Citizens' Association for Recorder will be Hon. JOHN B. MADDEN. The Citizens' Association will probably indorse the nomination of A. D. DELMARS for Mayor. The Republicans will probably indorse the nomination of Hon. JOHN B. MADDEN for Recorder. The Republican City Convention will meet at Crouthes' Hall, Astoria, on Wednesday evening next for the nomination of city officers.

A few days ago an insane woman was rescued from the East River by some persons at work in STUBEN'S oil factory, Astoria, in a dying condition. Dr. TAYLOR succeeded in restoring animation after an hour's labor. The woman stated that she was tired of life, and had jumped in the river with the intention of drowning herself. It was ascertained later that she was an inmate of the Asylum at Blackwell's Island, and was returned to that institution.

The Cabinet-makers' Association of New-York is about pushing the construction of a new horse railroad between Astoria and Hunter's Point, via Ravenswood. They petitioned the Trustees of Astoria for the franchise, which was granted. It is understood that workmen will be put on the route immediately, and before Fall will have the road completed. It will shorten the route between Astoria and Hunter's Point about two miles, and save twenty minutes in time.

The Veleigh road matter of Flushing has been amicably settled, and all the suits against the town withdrawn. The balance of the money, after all bills are settled and the money for land damage refunded, will amount to $6,000. This will be used in a reduction of this year's taxation.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the village of Flushing, resolutions were passed ordering "the Flushing and Bay Side Plank-road Company and the Jamaica and Flushing Turnpike Company to desist from running any portion of their road within the corporate limits of Flushing and collecting toll from the same." They also resolved that the Street Committee be directed to post notices informing the people of the action of the Trustees.

A performance of the Metropolitan Theater Company will be given at the Poppenhusen Institute, College Point, on Saturday evening July 2. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the promised play.

Jamaica Lodge, No. 546 F. and A. M., will hold their second annual picnic at HIGGINS' North Shore House, near Bay Side, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Dr. Z. P. DENLER has been appointed head officer of the Board of Health of Newtown for the ensuing year.

Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Bishop of Long Island, will visit St. George's Church, Flushing, today, and administer the rite of confirmation. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. Strangers will be provided with seats. The train leaving Hunter's Point at 9½ A. M., will reach Flushing in ample time for those who wish to attend.

### NEW-JERSEY.

An interesting habeas corpus case was argued before Judge DEPUE, in Newark yesterday. Some years ago a widow named GREEN left her three children in the Catholic Orphan Asylum, of Newark, and started for the West. Father DOANE and the Overseer of the Poor bound one of the children to A. MICHAEL WEITLAU, in 1867, with whom she has resided ever since, and for whom she has conceived a warm attachment. A short time since, Mrs. GREEN married JAMES TERHUNE, and now claims the custody of the adopted child, which the WEITLAU family oppose, as they intend providing for the little girl in a paternal way. Judge DEPUE, after hearing the arguments of counsel, took the papers and reserved his decision.

WM. DONNELLY, a brakman in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday morning near Washington station, by being struck by a bridge under which the train upon which he stood was passing. His relatives and place of residence are unknown. The remains await a requisition from the authorities.

EDWARD BAGNALL was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant issued by Justice LOGAN, of Jersey City, on a charge of feloniously assaulting Capt. REUTER, in a saloon on the Hill, on the previous night. It appears that they quarreled about some money transaction, when BAGNALL, as alleged, struck REUTER a powerful blow under the ear, from the effects of which he now lies in a precarious condition.

Early yesterday morning VERPLANK & Co.'s oil refinery, in Jersey City, sustained damage by fire to the extent of about $3,000. But for the efforts of the firemen the entire establishment would have been destroyed.

A meeting of the Lunacy Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County was held yesterday to devise some method of caring for the insane patients from Essex County, who are to be sent back from the State Asylum. The Committee reported a recommendation that a suitable building be obtained, and a suitable person engaged to take charge of it, for the reception and care of the insane.

The following persons have recently been pardoned from the New-Jersey State Prison: Dr. WICKHAM, sentenced for ten years; pardoned after serving nine years and six months. Mrs. KATE WARREN, from Essex County, for attempted abortion; sentenced three years; discharged after two years and a half.

The colored citizens of Morristown have organized an association called the Republican Invincibles.

## RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Free Church system has been recognized by the Convention of Indiana.

Bishop DOANE asks the assistance of his diocese for the Santee Sioux Mission.

The Methodist Church in Delaware has 12,424 members, including probationers.

An hour's speech at the recent Presbyterian General Assembly was estimated to cost $1,000.

A general convention of the Catholic temperance societies of this State is projected for Aug. 15.

The Central Church, Philadelphia, is about to erect a new and handsome church edifice, to cost about $50,000.

Rev. T. STORK, D. D., has been appointed literary editor of the Lutheran Board of Publication.

"If all the world were blind, what a melancholy sight it would be!" said an Irish clergyman to his congregation.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada has been in session, under the presidency of Mr. PUNSHON.

The *Jewish Messenger* says that out of 200 Jewish congregations in this country, not more than thirty belong to the Jewish Reform Party.

An association auxiliary to the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Salt Lake City has just been formed.

There are over 200 Jewish congregations in the United States. The American Jews exceed in number all those of Palestine.

Three Presbyterian churches have lately been organized in Blue Valley, Kansas, with a total membership of eighty.

The Bishop of New-York will, says the *Church Weekly*, summon a "Federal Council" of the several dioceses, to meet in New-York.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of the General Theological Seminary will take place on Tuesday, June 28, in this City.

Dr. J. A. PADDOCK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the annual oration before the Alumni of Trinity College at the Commencement in July.

The Trenton (N. J.) Baptist Association has passed a resolution disapproving of the use of tobacco by its members.

Some Chinese converts have appealed to a Missionary Board for "men of hot hearts to tell of the love of Jesus."

The Sunday-schools of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in this City, have 116 teachers and 1,805 scholars.

A denial of the rumor that Rev. LEONARD W. BACON intended joining the Church of Rome is requested, and granted.

Rev. CHRISTOPHER L. PRINDAR, late Roman Catholic priest, has applied to the Bishop of Ohio to be admitted into the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

The Church at Mattapoisett have suspended Sabbath services, Rev. B. F. MANWELL having resigned the pastorate for want of adequate support.

Mr. JOHN WELSH, of Philadelphia, has presented to the Episcopal Hospital in this City a check for $18,000, with which to cancel its debts.

The Methodist Bishops are united in their opinion that a loan fund of $1,000,000 is the least amount that will enable the Church to do her full work of church extension in the West.

Amherst College has received a gift of $42,000 in cash, one-half from Hon. WILLIAM KELLEY, of Rhinebeck, all for the purchase of books.

Rev. HENRY WILKES, D. D., has been unanimously chosen as President of the Congregational Theological Seminary of Montreal, in place of the deceased Dr. LILLIE.

The "National Union Camp-meeting" is appointed to be held for ten days, the last of June, at Hamilton, Mass. It is expected to be the largest ever held in New-England.

The *Congregationalist* says the Methodist church in Duxbury, Mass., "is moving to become Congregational. Rev. J. W. HALEY, the pastor, baptized two persons by immersion, June 5, and others are to come forward soon."

A pastor who has attempted to try the plan of having the females take part in the prayer-meetings of his church, reports that of all the sisters whom he solicited to speak, only one consented, and she was the very last one anybody wanted to hear.

The Presbyterian Freedmen's Committee had, during last year, under its care, 29 ministers and 101 teachers; 69 churches, which received 667 on profession; 76 Sunday-schools, and 77 day-schools.

The Papal delegate in Constantinople, Archbishop PLUYM, by a circular dated April 3, has excommunicated no less than thirty-eight priests of the United Armenian Church for declining to obey the behests of the Pope.

The Methodism of Great Britain has contributed more than $25,000,000 for foreign missionary work, and it has today more communicants in its Mission churches than all the other British missionary societies combined.

The Board of Delegates of American Israelites has made arrangements with the Jewish Alliance at Paris to have the suffering Russian Jews sent on here, not more than 100 at a time. They will be sent West and South.

Rev. Dr. HEACOCK, of Buffalo, has been presented with a "Prince Albert" buggy, a new set of harness and an English Brussels carpet; also, two cases of table silver-ware. Happy HEACOCK.

The Methodist "City Sunday-school and Missionary Society" of New-York holds real estate, consisting of chapels and lots, valued at $134,000, and maintains eleven organized churches, twelve Sunday-schools and six missionaries. During the last year it expended upward of $30,000.

A movement is on foot in Canada looking to the union of all the Presbyterians in the Dominion. It is proposed to hold a conference of clergy and laity at Montreal in October to consider a union of the two branches of the Canadian Church.

Prof. DOLLINGER, of Munich, is said to have prepared the way for a conference of forty theologians of different nations, whose work will be "to issue a manifesto against the legality of the Vatican Council, and to expose its inconsistency with all known privileges of Christ's body."

The opening of the south aisle of the Church of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, England, which has been restored at an expense of £5,000, was lately celebrated by a festival service. This is said to be the largest parish church in England, and will seat 5,000 people.

Rev. Mr. BEECHER, in a recent sermon, said: "If you want to make the ruin of a child sure, give him liberty after dark. You cannot do anything nearer to insure his damnation than to let him have liberty to go where he will without restraint. After dark he will be sure to get into communication with people that will undermine all his good qualities. Nineteen out of every twenty allowed perfect freedom at night will be wounded by it."

The following new *Pater Noster* is being handed about among the Americans in Rome: "Our Father who art in the Vatican: Infallible be thy name: Thy Temporal Sovereignty come: Thy will be done in Europe and America as in Ireland. Give us this day our tithes and titles, and forgive us our trespasses as we give plenary indulgence to those who pay penitently unto us: and lead us not into Ecumenical Councils, but deliver us from thinking: for thine is the crozier, the key, and the tiara, Rome without end, Amen."

Rev. THEODORE CUYLER notes of the late General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held at Philadelphia, the following as a remarkable trait: "The most striking trait developed thus far is the rare common sense of the body. Not one brother has made a fool of himself, and the continence in speech-making is wonderful."

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following officers have been dropped from the rolls of their respective regiments, on their own application, and ordered to their homes: Brevet Major A. H. Andrews, Nineteenth Infantry, and Brevet Major George L. Choisy, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Brevet Col. Charles Sutherland, Assistant Medical Purveyor, has been ordered to New-York to assume, temporarily, the duties of Chief Purveyor of the United States Army.

[Advertisement.]

BANKERS AND BROKERS should be able to detect thieves, swindlers, forgers and counterfeiters at sight. Reading the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL would enable them to judge whom to trust. It is only $3 a year. Published by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

## Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 25—9 A. M.

| Place. | Wind. | Weather. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Hastings | S. | Cloudy | 56 |
| Halifax | S. | Cloudy | 60 |
| Portland | W. | Clear | 82 |
| Boston | N. W. | Clear | 80 |
| New-York | W. N. W. | Clear | 88 |
| Philadelphia | N. | Clear | 85 |
| Wilmington | N. W. | Clear | 83 |
| Washington | N. W. | Clear | 85 |
| Fortress Monroe | E. | Clear | 80 |
| Richmond | N. W. | Clear | 80 |
| Charleston | S. | Clear | 84 |
| Savannah | S. S. W. | Clear | 89 |
| Augusta | S. E. | Clear | 81 |
| Oswego | W. | Clear | 82 |
| Buffalo | S. W. | Clear | 80 |
| Pittsburg | S. W. | Clear | 74 |
| Chicago | S. W. | Clear | 76 |
| Louisville | N. | Clear | 86 |
| Mobile | N. | Clear | 82 |
| New-Orleans | N. W. | Cloudy | 81 |
| Key West | E. N. E. | Cloudy | 83 |
| Havana | S. E. | Cloudy | 83 |

## Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 25.—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.*—Mrs. Gen. Thomas, Ronald Thomas, John W. Munroe, John S. Clarke, the Marquis de Trasi, Mr. Camacho, Francisco F. Mendoza, J. G. Wademan, S. B. Bernard, O. Brown, C. H. Thompson, J. M. Herrera, Edgar Marchand, John Laseur, Miss V. St. Omer, Dr. D. Cartaya, Dr. P. M. Cartaya, Edward Stern, W. E. Murphy, A. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Ranson Estevez and child, Mrs. D. C. Murray and maid, Mrs. D. J. Cartaya, Miss Secorro, Pedro Cartaya, Mrs. Guerrin, 2 children and servant, Robt. Dickey, the Misses Bangs, E. C. Benedict, Mrs. and Miss De Pestre, Mr. Paldige, Mr. Felt, Miss Frothingham, Mr. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Merchand, H. Marchand, Rudolphe Brach, Miss M. O. Martin, Chas. Lepreux, Mr. Felix Adler, Messrs. Martinez, Mrs. and Miss Martinez, Mr. Jacos and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thomsen, Miss Pepita Thomsen, Miss Flora Thomsen, Mrs. J. C. Galoupeau, Mrs. P. Burritt and daughter, Mrs. J. T. Chamberlain, 2 children of Mr. Martinez, Miss Jacus, Mrs. H. F. Biddle, Miss J. G. Gardner, L. B. Taglioli, C. Townsend, Hiram Hutchinson, Mrs. E. Stearns, Mrs. Carl Le Franc, A. Lecour, Mr. Horton, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Main, Mrs. Pauline Auguste, Mrs. Cleveland and daughters, C. H. Crump, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brendel, W. R. H. Martin, Raphael Bonell, E. N. Martin, R. de Lobel Mahy, Mr. de Lobel Mahy, Mr. Buotra and son, Mrs. M. Wannell, D. Jamison, Sr., D. Jamison, Jr., P. J. Pavy, Capt. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pond, Henry Lewis Morris, George Noble Jones, Dr. F. A. Humphreys, Mrs. Natalie Tilman, Miss Jones, Mrs. and Miss Sheldon, A. Lamotte, E. Duhamel, Mr. and Mrs. Godellot, John F. Godellot, Miss Bollinger, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Greeley, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Risley, Mr. and Mrs. Marinetti, Miss Alker, Mr. and Mrs. Scudder, child and nurse, Miss Blatchford, J. A. Booth, C. W. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Wotten, Miss A. Allen, Albert Harris, Miss Dora Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Vanderkieff, Misses Marie L. Josephine and Mercedes Vanderkieff, Messrs. Gonzalez, Anthony B. Vanderdieff, maid and man-servant, John A. Someillan, Francois Lie, Misses Ventura and Angela Lie, Mr. G. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanhoorebeke and child, Alexander Mayer, M. J. P. Ryer, Rev. Henry Gabriels, Gustave Reichard, J. Peranty de Nantes, Gen. W. L. M. Burger, J. W. S. Burger, J. Jacques Caire, Mrs. Duhamet, Miss E. Nicole, Miss Martin, Mrs. Gabriel Marc, Felix Rien, Mrs. Van Hatten, Miss Van Hatten, Miss Sarah Van Hatten, Messrs. E. and S. Levy, Mrs. Ravaux, Mrs. Josephine Platch, C. J. More, servant of Mr. Stein, Miss Rogelin, Mrs. Strebinger, Miss S. Guinand, Mr. and Mrs. F. Foucher, Misses Susanna and Mary Foucher, Mr. Michel, E. Perquenx, N. Moisan, Mr. Martin, M. Verdella, L. Eymas, Alexander Justiabo, Miss Susy Havre, Ovide Charbonnier, J. Bietsch, Mr. Francis, Mrs. and Miss Maumus, Mrs. Galliner, Mrs. M. Louise L'Estard, Mrs. Rosalie Pepin, Mr. Gallinier, Mr. and Mrs. and F. Lavigne, Mrs. Schwany, Mr. and Mrs. Stoelzle, Mr. Getroux, Mrs. Moisen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gravier, B. Maumus, Mrs. Valiant, Mr. Olle, Dan. Negrier, Mr. Nignaud, Felix Nunez, Mr. Grassis, Mrs. Devos, Aug. Kitzinger, X. Barberot, Miss Anna Thiefes, Mrs. M. Vedella, J. Cardillon, George Soux, Pedro Carbonell, Jules E. Loisean, Mrs. Carbonell, Miss Faucon, Mrs. Showers, Mrs. O. Parrs and child, Mrs. Lascombes, Mrs. Le Coervre, Mrs. Savry, Mrs. Cornet and child, Mrs. Dupres, Mrs. Este Weimer, P. Lascombes, Miss Angela, Emile Bajin, Mr. Savony, Auguste Anne, P. Littig, John Wagner, Mr. Gautier, Mr. Comet, Frank Heurtevane, Mr. Van Hoonebeke, P. Cazall, S. G. Janere, Mr. Daveredas, Mr. Duprez.

JUNE 25.—*In steam-ship Australia, for Liverpool.*—Capt. E. A. Thorndike, Wm. Robertson, Wm. Kennedy, John Wilson, George H. Taylor, R. W. Smith, I. S. Dunham, John Wilson, Freeland Jardins, Peter Rintoul, Charles C. Strong, Addison Lysle, M. Loudermurck and wife, Melton C. Dotten, Dr. Thorn, Mrs. Dennington, R. B. Dennington, D. C. Dennington, Lemuel Morgan, J. B. Gilbert, Geo. M. Addensell and son, E. L. Burnett, Caryll Coleman, John Muir, Norman MacDonald, J. S. Templeton, Thomas Braniff, John Douherty, Mrs. Thomas Buchanan, John Buchanan, Mrs. Ferguson Dehort, Louis H. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, James Giles, Mrs. Giles, Miss Hope, Miss G. Hope, Mrs. Muir, Miss A. Thom, Miss Johnson, Mrs. R. Sheppard, Miss Isa. Haslen, N. Chapin, Mrs. Chapin, W. N. Chapin, Chas. O. Chapin and child, M. W. Cook, W. J. Anderson and child, E. C. Chamberlin and child, Rudolph Oborn, Andrew Dobbie, Miss Dobbie, R. K. Smythe, Thos. Fleming, Mrs. Macnab and 2 children, Rev. D. B. Morris and wife.

JUNE 25.—*In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Donovan, Rachael Crossley, Mrs. Perrons, A. Laing, Mrs. C. M. Curtis, Miss G. M. Curtis, Miss Julia F. Servis, Edward J. Anglim, W. A. Ferney, Mrs. M. Johnson, Miss Eve, Miss Angelina Moriachi, Mrs. Margt. Clark, Mrs. Tongues, Mrs. T. N. Doolittle, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Benj. Harding and wife, A. R. Grote, G. P. Hosmer, Spencer Clinton, W. D. Lorritt, A. G. Meyer and wife, Maj. Paul and son, A. R. Rudolph, M. T. Conner, Anthony Clegg, Father Sharkey, Wm. J. Madden, D. De Vivo and wife, Rev. William Jenkins, wife, child and nurse, H. Frost, Yates W. Booth, Jos. T. Boyle and wife, S. B. Sanguerstti, A. D. Foster, John Discore, Dr. H. M. Bausher, Thos. Kinsey, W. H. Simmonds, A. L. Knight, Alfred Bolding, William Melnish and wife, Mrs. Jebb and child, James McGeltigan, Mich. Habing, J. O. Donaughue, E. A. Yarrington, R. M. Glerm, Capt. Russell, Gustave Scleiter, Oscar Scleiter, Gurgan and wife.

JUNE 25.—*In steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.*—Rev. J. G. Craighead, J. V. Craighead, Miss Alice Craighead, Mrs. R. Seacock, Mrs. S. Moriarty, Col. Nugent, child and servant, Mrs. Pool, R. Wall, John Charteris, C. M. Marcello, J. Bodmer, L. Lewis, J. McMillen, A. Levy, C. Millwood, Miss Bodmer, J. G. Stead, Mrs. J. G. Craighead, J. B. Craighead, Mrs. McNillen, Miss Small, Miss M. Moriarty, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. H. A. Holland, Miss Pool, W. Cohen, Mrs. A. M. Gegan, D. H. Whitaker, Master W. Bodmer, Mrs. L. Lewis, F. McMillen, C. Pemberton, Mrs. Bodmer, Miss M. Bodmer, R. W. Tess.

*In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.*—S. E. DeForest, Joseph Young, F. Gincheteau, J. Gumbinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rochard and child, J. F. Brown, Wm. F. Holland, C. Rollandin and wife, Jefferson Flemming, Mrs. R. Bunker, R. T. Young, A. C. Young, Miss Annie Allen, L. F. Johnson, Major Kate and servants.

## Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Mariposa, from New-Orleans.*—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robb, Mrs. B. A. Bray and daughter, Mrs. J. Benton, Miss E. Benton, Miss P. Monte, Theo. Auze, wife and two children, Miss Carrie Auze, Miss Florence Auze, Miss Edith Boyer, Gen. G. A. Sheridan, H. W. Montgomery, John R. Conway, J. W. Laffin, J. B. Waring, A. Haber, R. Monat, J. B. Jamieson, W. C. Simmons, J. Vaudry, R. J. Hare, E. Dunn, P. McCabe, John Huebner, James Crowell, Austin Blood, G. L. Smith, Thomas Gray, Joseph W. Moore, Albert Hutchinson, Thomas Donaldson, Thomas Wilson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......4:30 | Sun sets......7:35 | Moon rises.2:19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:06 | Gov. Island..5:55 | Hell Gate..7:17

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 25.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships City of London, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Sherman, Crowell, New-Orleans, Merchants' Steam-ship Line; Philip Leach, ——, New-Orleans, Salter & Livermore; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Wm. P. Clyde; Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Beverly, Peirce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Nelson, Rand, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Burmah, Churchill, Havre, H. J. DeWolf & Co.

Barks Belvidere, Heine, Rostock, A. L. De Verea & Co.; Jessie, Robinson, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Lily, Ryan, Bridgport, C. B., C. B. Swaine & Son.; A. B. Patterson, Pike, Laguayra, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Sarah Crowell, Merryer, St. Johns, P. R., J. B. Onstavia & Co.

Schrs. T. D. Wilder, Holmes, Guantanamo, N. L. McCready & Co.; Harriet Brewster, Goodale, Figuera and Lisbon, A. Abbott; Pacific, Bragg, Washington, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Nellie H. Benedick, Ellis, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Kedron, Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Vincent J. Wallace, Porter, Point-au-Petre, Guadaloupe.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen June 11 and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 529 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had very rough weather up to the Banks, and since that light winds and calms. June 16, lat. 49 58, lon. 17 56, passed steam-ship Smidt, hence for Bremen; 20th, lat. 46 42, lon. 40 08, passed ship McLeod, (Br.,) bound E.; 24th, lat. 41 02, lon. 67, passed a Glasgow steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 40 37, lon. 69 14, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans June 18, via South-west Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred'k Baker.

Steam-ship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans June 18, via South-west Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Argonaut, (N. G.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 370 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Has had two deaths and one birth on the voyage; came the northerly passage, and had westerly winds and fogs; crossed the Banks in lat. 43, but saw no ice.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Sheppard Gandy & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Bark Industrie, (Norw.,) Tonnessen, Bordeaux 41 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 14 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds and fogs.

Bark Frederick Scalla, (N. G.,) Waack, Bordeaux 51 ds., with mdse. to order. Has had rough weather the first part of passage, and light winds, with much fog the latter part.

Brig Ben. Nevis, (of Arichat,) Forrest, Lingan 14 ds., with 368 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, (of Boston,) Bunker, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Brig Mountain Eagle, (of Castine,) Jarves, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to D. Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; sld. in co. with schr. M. J. Staples for Boston.

Brig Whitaker, Cutting, of and from Addison, Me., 10 ds. with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Brig John Armstrong, (of St. Kitts,) Lange, St. Kitts 12 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough. Has had light northerly winds and fine weather the entire passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ella L. Trefethen, (of Portland,) Emmons, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson—vessel to master. June 16, lat. 36, lon. 73, spoke whaling bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Bedford,) Andrews, cruising; all well; had taken 600 bbls. oil.

Schr. John S. Ingraham, Packard, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to James Murray—vessel to John S. Ingraham.

Schr. Chimo, Lancell, Savannah 9 ds., with yellow-pine to master. Is bound to Bridgeport; off Hatteras, spoke schr. Maggie Mulvey, from Darien, Ga., for Baltimore.

Schr. Isabella, Strange, Virginia.

Schr. Clara, Mulfin, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. Reno, (of Rockland,) Bishop, St. Thomas 10 ds., with old iron to B. G. Neff. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. Emma, White, Trenton, for Amboy.

Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.

Schr. Maria, Martling, Bermuda 8 ds., with produce to E. C. Schenck. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Port-au-Prince 10 ds., with logwood and coffee to Van Bokkelin & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr. Alice Myrick, (of Charlottetown,) Gallant, St. Pierremart 17 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schr. Speculator, (of Halifax,) Harvey, San Blas 18 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Koret, Crocker, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., via Tarpaulin Cove, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Julia Baker, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Baker, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas—vessel to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. Frank & Emily, (of Boston,) Colby, Mushquash, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Uncas, Morgan, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. B. Darling, Smith, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Nelson Cowan, Hatton, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ella Brown, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Manson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. F. Merriman, Sharp, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. M. G. Farr, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Randolph, Steelman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward King, Kelly, Machias, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alert, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. Niantic, Green, Taunton.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. Nora, Dow, Lanesville.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Haze, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Emerald, Searle, New-Haven.

Schr. Favorite, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Senator, Falklin, Boston.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, Roslyn.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Alleghany, Carter, Elizabethport, for Hudson.

Schr. Zicavo, Tate, Elizabethport, for Beverly.

Canal-boat F. W. Walker, Collamore, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat J. H. Moore, Scott, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., clear.

### Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; St. Laurent, for Havre; Australia, for Glasgow; City of London and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Pioneer, for Havana; Bienville, Sherman and St. Louis, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ship Isaac Webb, for Liverpool.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 25.—Arr. brigs Ella, from Trinidad; Diego, from Alexandria; schr. E. S. Twisden, from Capetown.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 23.—Brigs Paragon, Bangor, Norwich; Abby Watson, do., Jersey City; Birchard & Torrey, Portland, Providence; schrs. Chowan, Philadelphia, Saco; Ada Louisa, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., orders; Unexpected, (Br.,) do., Providence; Agnes, Salem, Philadelphia; J. H. Wainwright, Boston, do.; Daniel Pierson, do., Georgetown, D. C.; S. C. Evans, do., Alexandria, U. Berry, Bangor, Bridgeport; Harper, do., New-York; Onward, Harwich, do.; Maria Louisa and John D. Griffin, Gloucester, do.

Returned—Schr. Rocket.

Brigs Anticello, (Br.,) Charles Heath and James Ratchford, (Br.;) schrs. Addie, Lamartine, Flora King, Fannie Hannar, Kate McLean, Sarah A. Reed, Helen Augusta, Deborah Jones, Free Wind, Sarah, (Br.,) Georgia, General Warren, Maracaibo, Samuel Lewis, M. R. Carlisle, Christopher Lozier, John D. Griffin.

June 24—Arr. schrs. Mary L. Van Kirk, Hingham, Philadelphia; Seraph, Harwick, New-York; Boston, Portland, Providence; Gipsy, (Br.,) do.

Schr. Chowan.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 25.—Arr. steamer Tennessee, from New-York; schs. Henry Castoff, Susanna, from Baltimore. Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 25.—Cld. steamers San Jacinto and Tillie, for New-York; Towanda, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Arr. ship Sea Serpent, from New-York.

Sld. ship Derby, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 25.—Arr. U. S. tugs General Poe and Fenton, from Philadelphia, bound for Mobile and Key West. They put in here for coal. Cld. steamer Regulator, for New-York.

### Spoken.

June 21, lat. 32 21, lon. 74 40, spoke schr. C. & N. Rogers, hence for Eleuthera.

June 20, lat. 36 10, lon. 74 45, spoke brig Wm. Mallory, Jr., hence for Galveston.

### Foreign Ports.

At Harbor Island, June 16, schr. M. E. Moss, (Br.,) for Baltimore, ldg.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having determined to CLOSE his BUSINESS as soon as possible, offers for sale a stock of DRY GOODS amounting to

$110,000,

At and BELOW COST. Most of this large stock has been purchased recently at Auction and for Cash, and is VERY CHEAP.

Walter Lockwood,
No. 611 Broadway, cor. Houston-st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

DOCTORESS BUKSCH-FORMES, ALREADY often favorably mentioned in many American newspapers, from the University of Vienna, has arrived here and opened an office in NO. 243 EAST 13TH-ST.

Her specialty is the cure of ear diseases and all kinds of female diseases (including accouchements of the worst cases.) Certificates of the first Professors of the Medical Faculty of the University of Vienna can be seen in her office.

Office hours from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.